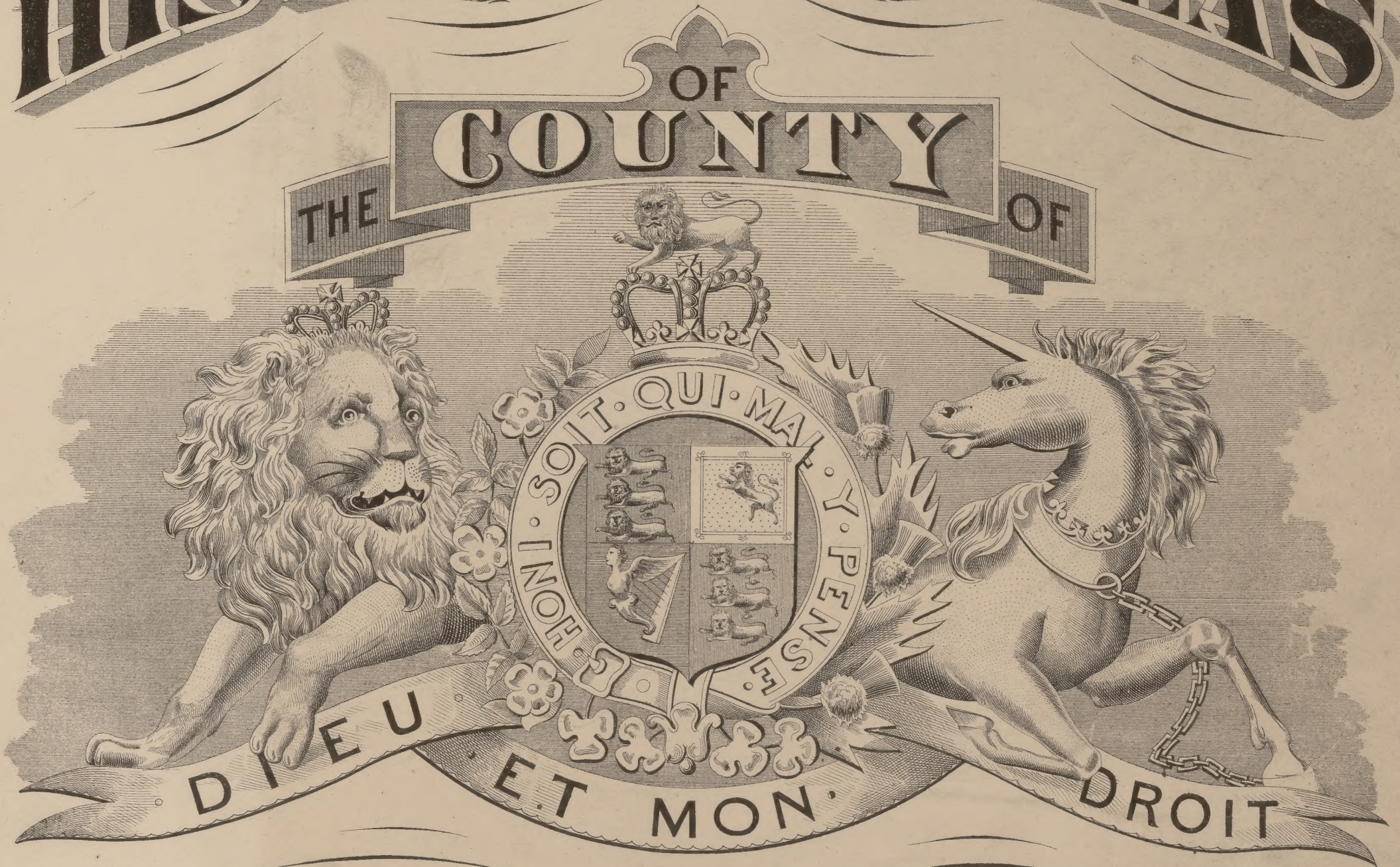


ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS



BRANT
ONT.

Dedicated by Special Permission to His Excellency
The EARL of DUFFERIN K.P.K.C.B. Governor General

Compiled Drawn

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B.Y.

PAGE & SMITH

TORONTO.

1875.







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







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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

By W. C. TRIMBLE, Brantford.

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Brant, has a special and peculiar interest attached thereto, from the fact that it comprises by far the largest portion of the Indian Reserve belonging to the Six Nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras, who have always been distinguished for their unswerving allegiance to the British Throne. The Indians of the Six Nations originally occupied that part of North America, once known as New England, when at a period very remote the different Nations of the Iroquois, for their common interest, self-defence, and preservation, began to form a League, which was finally consummated in the confederacy of the whole Six Nations above mentioned. This political organization or federal union resulted in the nominal subjection of every other Indian Nation in a large portion of North America, and in the undisputed supremacy within that portion of the Iroquois race.

As a brief history of the Christianity of the Six Nations is the present object in view, rather than their civil and political history, no further comment will be made on the latter subject than that which is necessarily involved in the record of their Christian progress.

It is a well authenticated and indisputable fact that the British Government has ever manifested a profound interest in the christianization of the Aborigines in her Colonies. It was stipulated in the charter granted by the King to the Colonists in New England, not only that the rights of the Indians should be respected and their temporal interests protected, but also that direct efforts should be made to Christianize them. The instructions issued by the Colonial office in 1670, respecting the Indians were the following: "You are to consider how the Indians may be best instructed in the Christian Religion, it being both for the honor of the Crown, and the Protestant Religion itself, that all persons within any of our territories, though ever so remote, should be taught the knowledge of God, and be made acquainted with the mysteries of salvation."

It was no doubt in accordance with the provision of the charter previously mentioned that at the General Court of Massachusetts an act was passed in the year 1646 to encourage the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and in compliance with this order, the Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians, devoted himself to the noble enterprise, as he himself states that his first motive was "The Glory of God in the conversion of these poor desolate Indians," and again, "to endeavor as far as in him lay, the accomplishment and fulfilling of the command and promise the people of New England had made to their King, when he granted them their patent or charter, namely that our principal end of their going to plant these countries was to communicate the Gospel unto the native Indians."

The earliest missionary organization for the propagation of the Gospel in North America, was established by an ordinance issued in 1649 under the name of the President and Society for the propagation of the Gospel in New England. On the restoration a Royal Charter dated 7th February 14, Car. 2nd was issued erecting the Corporation anew by the title of the Company for the propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent in America. "Amongst the purposes of this Society, the Charter states it to be for the further propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst the heathen natives in or near New England and the parts adjacent in America, and for the better civilizing, educating and instructing of the said heathen natives in learning and in the knowledge of the true and only God, and in the Protestant Religion, already owned and publicly professed by divers of them, and for the better encouragement of such others as shall embrace the same, and of their posterities after them, to abide and continue, and hold fast their professions."

The efforts of this Company still called the New England Company, for the purposes mentioned in the Charter, were continued through the greater part of the eighteenth century, until interrupted and for sometime suspended by the war between Great Britain and her American Continental Colonies, which ended in the acknowledgment of the Independence of those Colonies as the United States.

From the time when the covenant of friendship was established between the British Government and the Iroquois people, to the period when the Independence of the United States was acknowledged, that covenant remained unbroken in spite of all the negotiations and efforts of the Continental Congress to secure their favor and allegiance, or their neutrality, and after the Independence was achieved, many of the Six Nations cast in their lot with the British, and abandoning their ancient territories they came over into Canada, and most of them under the leadership of the celebrated Captain Brant, settled on a large tract of land on the Grand River, ceded to them for occupation by the Ojibways, on a spot where the flourishing Town of Brantford now stands. Captain Brant who was as loyal to the Church of England as he was to the British Crown, erected by the aid of the British Government the first Indian Church in the Province.

When these Indians came from the States to Canada, they came almost empty handed, but they brought with them willing minds and as loyal hearts as ever beat in human breasts, they also brought with them some articles of priceless value, namely the Bible and a complete set of Communion plate given to them by good Queen Anne. During the war the plate was interred in the earth for security, but was, after the war disinterred and brought to Canada, and they still retain a sacred regard for those Royal presents. For many years they were left without the advantages of a resident clergyman, in their new settlement, but their spiritual necessities were supplied in a measure by the occasional ministrations of the Rev. John Stewart, who before he emigrated to Canada had done much to promote their spiritual welfare in their New England homes. They were subsequently visited by Rev. Dr. Addison of Niagara, and the Rev. R. Leeming of Ancaster. Their first resident minister was the Rev. Mr. Hough, under the auspices of the Church of England Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. This Society was incorporated in the year 1701, and in the second year of its existence it sent a missionary to the Mohawks, the chief nation of the confederacy, and appointed other missionaries from time to time among them in the Mohawk Valley, and through their instrumentality under the Divine blessing, many of the Indians were converted to Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Hough was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Luggier, under the auspices of the New England Company to whom the mission had been transferred by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Luggier, the mission was committed to the charge of the Rev. A. Nelles and the Rev. A. Elliot, whose united labors have been much blessed to the people of the Six Nations. At a more recent period the tide of emigration and the exigencies of the white man compelled the Indians to leave their homes on the northern side of the Grand River and to recede several miles further down to the southern side on to the land which forms their present Reserve. A new Church has been erected of white brick, in the early English style of Architecture, chiefly for the benefit of the Indians who formed the congregation at the old Mohawk Church. The new Mohawk Church, (erected by means of contributions from friends in Canada and England), and the new Parsonage built at the expense of the New England Company in 1869, are the most costly buildings on the Reserve. The former with its memorial and stained glass windows is the most beautiful and perfect ecclesiastical structure in the country, and the latter is quite a model of a Parsonage with its grounds tastefully laid out and cultivated by the present occupant. At the present time there are three Churches on the Reserve, one at Kanyungeh of which the Rev. Jas. Chance is incumbent; one at Tuscarora under the charge of the venerable missionary the Rev. A. Elliot, and his assistant the Rev. A. Anthony, an Indian of the Delaware Tribe, and a third at Cayuga under the care of the Rev. R. J. Roberts. The old Mohawk Church is under the old and faithful missionary the Rev. Canon Nelles, who is Chaplain to the Mohawk Institution, and the Church is now chiefly used for Divine Service on Sundays by the pupils of that Institution. In addition to the Churches above mentioned on the Reserve there are two Chapels, one belongs to the Methodist, and the other to the Baptists. There are also eleven day schools for the benefit of the Indian children, which are conducted on the system of the common schools of the Province, and nine of them are entirely supported by the New England

Company, with the exception of a small grant from the Indian Department. The Mohawk Institution near Brantford under the superintendence of Mr. R. Ashton, for the superior education of Indian boys and girls, and for their complete training in industrial pursuits was also established and is entirely supported by the New England Company.

The vast majority of the Six Nations on the Grand River Reservation are professed Christians, and the remainder are not in the condition of ignorant and unenlightened Pagans, they are surrounded by christian influence and must be in some measure acquainted with and affected by the truths and power of the Christian Religion, and they will no doubt sooner or later renounce Paganism and openly embrace Christianity, to which they are at present so deeply indebted for the security, peace and prosperity which they now enjoy. It may be finally stated that the large majority of the Indians on this Reserve, owing to Christian Missionary efforts, have made very fair progress in Christianity and in the arts of civilization, some of them have manifested a remarkable aptitude for learning, and have given evidence of superior scholarship, and having enjoyed the advantages of our Provincial Colleges they have become qualified for the learned professions, and are now occupied as ministers of the Gospel, and as medical practitioners among their own people.

We may hopefully look forward to the time when the Indians of the Six Nations as a christianized, civilized and enfranchised people will take their places in every vocation with their white brethren of this glorious Dominion of Canada.

BURFORD TOWNSHIP.

This Township is at the western extremity of the County of Brant, and was separated from the County of Oxford in 1852, and incorporated with the then formed County of Brant. The territory comprised within its limits is nine miles east and west by twelve miles north and south, and is bounded on the north by the Township of Blenheim; on the west by Oxford and Norwich, on the south by Wingham, and on the east by Brantford and Oakland Townships.

Its soil is varied in quality and kind, some portions being of excellent quality, while others are lighter and less productive; a quantity of land in the centre of the Township is swampy, but covered with valuable timber. The eastern quarter was originally oak opening or plains, the soil being capable of high cultivation and very productive.

It is watered by "Whiteman's Creek" (so named in consequence of a solitary white man making his home early in the century at the confluence of the creek with the Grand River). This stream enters the Township on lot number 15, first concession; and passing through a fertile and pleasant section of country affords power which has from an early period been utilized for the propelling of saw and grist mills. There is also "Big Creek," which pursues its sluggish and devious course through the south west corner of the Township, but its volume is not capable of rendering the service of its more pretentious neighbor. Kinny's and Landon's creeks are useful in their humble way, affording a home for the finny tribe and at one period they teemed with golden trout. They also bring verdancy to many an acre of rich meadow and pasture land.

IN HISTORY

Burford claims a conspicuous niche. Here men found a home who left their all in the United States at the close of the revolution, and in its wilderness hewed themselves out a future replete with enjoyment under the flag of Old England. Here, the pioneer of the Gospel wended his way and found a welcome in the homes and hearts of the simple minded colonists. Here were found men whose loyalty was as true as steel when the call to arms resounded through the land in 1812, and the ties of home, and the loved ones there, were left to the care of Providence, while the father and husband went forth to do battle for his King, his native land, for his country's dearest rights. Here were found men who willingly fell in the field of strife, and over whose graves no marble monument records the tale of their heroic self-denial, nor does written history enroll their names on the scroll of fame; but their deeds live in the memory of their children, and the principles they fought

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to maintain are cherished in old Burford yet, and would similarly actuate their posterity under like circumstances.

In sketching an imperfect record of the early days of the Township, the writer feels the weight of the responsibility which rests upon him, but if the opportunity is now lost of rescuing from oblivion the recollections of those yet living and who were actors in the early strife, it may be lost forever, for the number is reduced to a remnant of those who can speak from experience of the early hardships and struggles they endured to secure the blessings which the present generation enjoy.

The Township was surveyed in 1793, at which period the first settlement was made. The first records of the conveyance of land was made in 1798, and were to John Symington and Geo. Forsyth. In the year 1800, Mr. Jno. Leigh and his family came from Pennsylvania, at which period there were but three or four families located in the Township; Abraham Dayton, the Landon's, Benagah Mallory and John Palmer and their families were of this number.

In those early days "shopping" was done at Ancaster. Hamilton was in a state of embryo, and land could have been bought for two dollars per acre where King street is now located. Milling was done at the old mill situated just west of Brantford, where the stone road crosses the little stream at Robinson's farm, and the power to drive the lilliputian grist mill was obtained from the pent up waters of that rivulet.

In 1795 Mr. Thomas Horner erected a saw mill in Blenheim Township, under circumstances which will be detailed in a personal sketch of that family; and in 1806 he also built a grist mill, which was burned in 1810, and never rebuilt. Burford increased rapidly in population. In 1817 we find it to have been 550, in 1841, 2000, in 1852, 4133, in 1862, 5599, and in 1874, 6000. It contains 67,200 acres.

There are numbers of pleasantly situated villages within its borders, viz: Burford, Cathcart, New Durham, Harley, Scotland and Kelvin; and in each of these may be found comfortable and commodious places of worship. School houses, indicative of a growing interest in, and appreciation of the advantages of education are located everywhere where needed. In 1844 the government constructed a plank road from Hamilton to London, which made a highway through this Township, over which passed a large portion of the traffic of London, Woodstock, and other western towns. Travel over this road continued until the Great Western Railroad was built in 1851.

The gradual development of our system of law courts, and the administration of justice would in itself afford an interesting chapter. Previous to the war of 1812 no means existed to compel the payment of debts, and an old resident gives a humorous description of a creditor "dunning" his debtor at a logging bee, and on the latter's refusal to pay, bumping his head on a log until he was glad to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the impromptu court. Long Point Bay was for a short period the seat of courts and for the transaction of such business. Then London became the "Capital," and men were compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles, remain at court a week or two, at great inconvenience and without recompense. Afterwards Woodstock was the County Town for Burford, it being a portion of the County of Oxford until 1852, as before stated, when the County of Brant was formed, and Burford attached thereto. From this period, the history must be one of figures, and statistics, dry it may be, but important to every one who desires to become acquainted with the changes which always occur with the lapse of time. The first meeting of our Township Council under the Municipal Act of 1849, took place at the inn of Henry Dorman, (now Vanderlip's), at Cathcart, on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1850, the members elect were Ransford Rounds, Chas. S. Perley, I. B. Henry, Robert Muir, and Chas. Hedgers. Ransford Rounds was elected Reeve by the Council, and C. S. Perley, Deputy Reeve, and Geo. G. Ward, appointed Clerk. It is worthy of mention that Messrs. Henry and Hedgers were elected for twenty-one years in succession to this Council, a record almost unexampled in Municipal Government. Douglas Stevenson, soon succeeded Mr. Ward as Clerk; and in 1854 Robert Hunter was appointed. In 1855 Mr. Alonso Foster was given the position, which he still retains to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting. Mr. Foster has recently been appointed Township Treasurer also, in the stead of Mr. John Catten, who held the office for 22 years. The members of the Council at present are: Archibald Harley, Reeve; William D. Bennett and William Lumsden, Deputy Reeves; Alex. McIrvine and Isaac T. Horner, Councillors.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Affords a field for speculation as wide as that of actual occurrences, and the Township of Burford, in its early history, is a pointed illustration, for had it not been for the vacillation of Governor Simcoe in 1790, it would have been the location of a sect of fanatics whose leader and founder, Jemima Wilkinson, created a decided sensation by the peculiarity of her doctrines and numerical strength and the fanaticism of her followers. She styled herself the "universal friend," was a native of New England, and one of a family of twelve children. When in the 20th year of her age all were stricken with fever, but Jemima arose from her bed when apparently dying, and ever afterwards she professed to have died and arisen again. She at once began to preach, pretending to have power to work miracles, such as walking upon the water, etc. Her followers increased rapidly and finally settled upon the shores of Seneca Lake, near the present site of Geneva. While here circumstances occurred which rendered it likely that they would be driven from possession, and Jemima deputed Abraham Dayton to proceed

to Canada and negotiate with Governor Simcoe, for the grant of a new location. This the Governor granted, supposing the new sect to be Quakers. The grant of land comprised the present Township of Burford. Preparations were at once made to emigrate to this new paradise in the wilderness, but before the removal hither was accomplished the Governor annulled the grant, giving as a reason his misapprehension of the tenets of the "friend" and her followers.

These events took place in 1790, and at a period when the wilderness was as yet unbroken,—

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as wild and fierce as they."

The natural advantages of the country, however, were such as to win Mr. Dayton from his adherence to his co-religionists, and he took up land in Burford on his own account, choosing among others, the lots owned by Mr. John Keachie and the Bowen homestead. The house and other necessary buildings were just west of the present orchard, and about eighty rods from the stone road. Mr. Dayton, (afterward Col. Dayton), died in early years, but he was succeeded in possession of the land by Benagah Mallory.

The aged widow of Col. Dayton, became the wife of Col. Stone, the founder of the village of Gananoque, below Kingston, and lived to an extreme old age.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

And its development deserves a brief notice. In early days as remarked elsewhere, the mail was carried by Indians or white men of great activity and endurance. For some time a lithe and active Frenchman went from "Little York," (now Toronto), to the west via Brantford, Burford, etc., once a month. The nearest Post Office to us, was Ancaster, or Dundas. About 1820 an office was opened in Burford, the Postmaster being Col. Bowen; in a short time he was succeeded by William VanAllen, his son-in-law. In 1822 George W. Whitehead was appointed, and he held it until the appointment of his brother Willard M. Whitehead, which brings its history down to the recollection of many now living. When we remember the monthly mail with all its uncertainty, the exorbitant postage rates and the Post Office twenty-five or thirty miles away, and then consider the advantages of our daily mails and daily papers, light postage and good facilities for delivery we possess in this day, we may well be thankful for the simplification of an institution which is the source of so much satisfaction, and the disseminator of so much intelligence. An extract from the books of the Post Office in 1822, shows that for three months the whole amount of prepaid letters for the Burford office was \$8 10³/₄d, and the salary of the Postmaster £1 10s, and this when there were no other Post Office within a circle of many miles; this statement was sworn to before Thomas Horner, Esq., Justice of the Peace.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The Township has made rapid strides in improvement in every material point; the forest has given place to fields of grain and meadow; and mills and factories are everywhere erected. Cheese factories too are established in every neighborhood, all bringing wealth and convenience to the people; but in nothing is stronger evidence given of advancement than in our system of education. Early in the century access to the common school was all but impossible in the rural sections; and if a rude building of logs was erected the people were so widely scattered that children were compelled to travel miles over paths marked by the "blaze" of the woodman's axe to get to it. Capt. White was the first teacher in the Township, and he taught in a log school house which stood near the residence of C. P. Fowler, on Burford street. This was from 1808 to 1811. After the war Capt. White left here and others succeeded him in the praiseworthy effort of imparting instruction to a past generation. This school house became a prey to the flames, and another of frame replaced it, but even this later one forms but a recollection in the memory of the boyhood of the present generation. Now there are twenty-six school sections in the Township, and a free education is within the reach of the humblest.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Those who look around and see the many spires and towers pointing heavenward, will be impressed with the thought that our people are emphatically a church building people, at least. But the time is not so very long past when these numerous structures were unknown. In the early days of the settlement the Methodist Missionary found his way to Burford, and his appearance was always welcome. It is true that no place of worship had then been erected, nor was there school houses to use as such; but every man was ready to open his house for the service to be held, and some members of the family would make haste to give notice to others in the neighborhood, and thus a congregation would be gathered. In 1834, the Rev. James Nall came, as a missionary from the Congregational Missionary Society of England. By his efforts the Congregational Church in Burford village was built—the first church in the Township. Soon after others were built, and now they can be counted by scores—the Methodists numbering more than any others.

One instance of a prolonged connection between pastor and people is found in the case of Rev. William Hay, of Scotland village, who has had charge of the Congregational Church there for twenty-six years and still retains it.

THE OLD GRAVE YARD

At the western extremity of the village of Burford, is the last resting place of many of those who, by their energies, conquered the difficulties incident to a pioneer life. Amid the moss covered and rude monuments of grey stone may be read the names of John Fowler and wife, and many of their descendants; of the venerable Thomas Whitehead and his wife; Mr. W. was the first President of the Canadian Methodist Conference, a man who travelled thousands of miles on horseback in order to carry the Gospel to the destitute frontier settlements; of John Yeigh and Mary Yeigh, whose hospitable home afforded a resting place for many a wanderer in search of a home farther west; of Capt. Bowen and wife; of Col. Bowen (his son); of Justice Stephens and his wife; of Jonathan theirson; of Jacob Hess, a man of sterling integrity, and Mrs. Hess his faithful companion; and of many, many more, whose graves are unrecognizable, but whose deeds have left an enduring monument to their memory. Let the ground be deemed sacred, for there lie those who exhibited greater bravery than the hero of a hundred battles.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

We deem it expedient in intelligently tracing the history of the County of Brant to go a little way back of the date when it became a separate and individual Incorporation, and briefly mention a few details bearing a more or less intimate relationship to the causes which led to the formation of the County.

The first mentioned division of what is now Ontario and Quebec, was made under the authority of a British Act of Parliament, by Proclamation dated October, 1763, by which no division was made further than that such and such an extent of territory (embracing Upper and Lower Canada, and a very large portion of what is now the United States) should form and be the Province of Quebec.

The first territorial division of what is now Ontario, was made by Lord Dorchester July 24th, 1788, by Proclamation issued under the authority of a British Act of Parliament. By this division it was divided into the following four districts, namely, Lunenburg, Mecklinburgh, Nassau and Hesse. The Provincial Act, 32nd Geo. III., chapter 8, (1792) continued these divisions, but altered the names to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.

The whole of the territory which now composes the County of Brant was within the western district. The western boundary of the adjoining district, "Home," was thus described in the Proclamation: As far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie on the northerly side of the said lake. Such a line cuts off from this County a small portion of the Township of Onondaga, and runs through the Township of Ancaster to the Georgian Bay, which it strikes in the Township of Nottawasaga, in the County of Simcoe.

The Western or our District was then described as follows: The Western District shall comprehend all the residue of our said Province in the western or inland parts thereof, of the entire breadth thereof from the southerly to the northerly boundary of the same. Surveyor General Smith, in 1796, gave a rather more definite description of its boundaries, thus: The Western District is bounded on the south by Lake Erie, east by a mountain line passing through the eastern extremity of Long Point and comprehends all the lands north and west of these boundaries, not included within the bounds of the Hudson Bay Company or the territory of the United States. The boundary which divides it from Louisiana is not well known after reaching the sources of the Mississippi. At the time of "Jay's Treaty," (1794, not fully acted upon until 1796), the Ohio and the Mississippi formed a part of the boundaries of Canada. By that treaty the line was drawn to the middle of the Canadian Lakes. The whole of this territory was given up after the Revolutionary War. In a memorial of the merchants of Canada presented to Sir George Provost, Oct. 14th, 1802, alluding to this cession, they state as follows: "Posterity will hardly believe, although history must attest the melancholy and mortifying truth, that in acceding to the then thirteen colonies or states, their territory was not merely allowed to them, but an extent of country, then a portion of Canada, nearly of equal magnitude to the said thirteen states, was ceded; notwithstanding, not a foot of the country so ceded was at the time occupied by an American in arms, nor could have been had the war continued; and the cession is the more remarkable as New York and Rhode Island being then in possession of the British army, the surrender of these valuable posts required a large equivalent in territory elsewhere, instead of giving as it were a premium for getting rid of them.

Yet such was the ignorance or something worse, of the minister of Great Britain, and those whom he employed, in regard to geographical position, local information and importance of the territory ceded, that when the merchants of London interested in the Canada trade, waited upon Mr. Oswald, the negotiator, to represent the impossible and improvident cession of the upper country and the posts commanding the same, viz., Detroit, Michilimackinac, &c., &c., and to endeavor to discover if some means could not be devised for averting the destructive consequences thereof to the British trade and influence with the Indians, he literally burst into tears, acknowledged his complete ignorance of such posts being in existence, and of the vast extent of country given away being an object worthy of notice in any respect whatever. By the 10th section of the Act above quoted, it provides that a gaol and court house shall be erected for each of the four districts, and the place where they

are to be erected. And by the 13th section it is enacted, "That the gaol and court house for the Western District shall be built in the manner aforesaid, as near to the present court house as conveniently may be."

By the Act, 33rd George III., chapter 6, (1793) section 4, it is enacted, "That the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Western District shall commence and be holden in the town of Detroit, on the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October." Those who now complain (and there are many who do), of travelling a few miles on good roads to attend court, would do well to remember the distance their fathers and grandfathers had to travel through the then roads and to contrast the difference. Detroit is about 150 miles from the town of Brantford, and 200 from the north-east extremity of the then Western District, and those who resided (if any did reside), at the extreme south-western limit of the district had to travel a still greater distance.

The next section of the same Act provides, "That a Court of Special Sessions of the Peace shall be held yearly, and in every year for the said Western District in the town of Michilimackinac, (now called Mackinaw), on the second Tuesday in the month of July." This adds only 250 miles to the jurymen's travel, making in all a distance of upwards of 400 miles that many had to travel to attend court. And all this has happened in the recollection of many now living. Have not we Canadians made some progress within the last seventy years? Where is there a country which has made a greater? It is not upon this globe of ours. The town of Detroit was formally given up by the British in 1776, therefore in this year an act was passed, (36th George III., chap. 4), enacting, "That whereas it is no longer expedient to hold the said courts in the town of Detroit, they shall commence and be holden in the parish of Assumption." This parish is supposed to have been Sandwich on the banks of the Detroit river.

In the year 1792, when the names of the divisions of territory were changed to Western, Home, Midland and Eastern. Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, (now Ontario), issued a proclamation dividing the Province into nineteen counties. Brant was not among these but was formed some sixty years afterwards.

Brant contains six townships, Burford, Brantford, South Dumfries, Oakland, Onondaga, and Tuscarora; and two incorporated towns, Brantford and Paris. It contains an aggregate acreage of 266,004 acres, divided into townships as follows: Brantford Township, 78,400 acres; Burford, 67,200 acres; South Dumfries, 47,000 acres; Oakland, 10,000 acres; Onondaga, 22,232 acres; and Tuscarora, 40,322 acres.

It is bounded as follows: on the north by the township of Blenheim in Oxford County, North Dumfries in Waterloo County and Ancaster in Wentworth County; on the east by the townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County; on the south by the townships of Walpole in the county of Haldimand and Townsend and Windham in the county of Norfolk; on the west by the townships of North Norwich and East Oxford in the county of Oxford.

In the year 1851, an act was passed authorizing the separation of counties that were joined together for judicial or other purposes; and the establishing of separate courts, &c., in the counties desiring to take advantage of its provisions.

On the 15th day of April, 1852, the following reeves and deputy-reeves of the several municipalities named hereafter met in the town hall in Brantford, under authority of a Proclamation of the Executive Government of the Province, dated the 28th day of February, 1852, and proceeded to organize a provisional council for the new county of Brant. The names of the reeves and deputies were:

Joseph Duffett Clement, Reeve of the Town of Brantford.
Philip C. Van Brocklin, Deputy-Reeve " "
Herbert Biggar, Reeve of the Township of Brantford.
Benson Jones, Deputy-Reeve " "
Eliakim Malcolm, Reeve of the Township of Oakland.
George Youell, Reeve of the Township of Onondaga.
Daniel Anderson, Reeve of the Township of South Dumfries.
William Mullen, Deputy-Reeve " "
Charles Perley, Reeve of the Township of Burford.
Isaac Brock Henry, Deputy Reeve " "
John Smith, Reeve of the Village of Paris.

Joseph Duffett Clement, Esq., was chosen Warden of the Provisional Council and the late John Cameron, Esq., was elected Clerk, continuing to act until his death, on the 15th day of June, 1875. He was succeeded in office by Hugh McKenzie Wilson, barrister.

The first work that engaged the serious attention of the new council was the erection of county buildings. Messrs. John Turner and James Sinon were awarded the contract, the sum fixed for cost being \$17,618.50. As we have said Joseph D. Clement was the first Warden of the county. The following are the names of the several wardens and the length of time they served:

Joseph D. Clement, during 1852; Eliakim Malcolm, during 1853 and 1854; Allan Good, during 1855; Charles S. Perley, during 1856; Daniel Anderson, during 1857 and 1858; Charles Hedgers, during 1859; Thomas Conboy, during 1860; William Patten, during 1861; Archibald McEwen, during 1862; William Mullen, during 1863; Charles Hedgers, during 1864; John Lawrence, M. D., during 1865; William Turnbull, during 1866; Isaac Brock Henry, during 1867; Shubael Malcolm, during 1868; Francis H. Leonard, during 1869; Mathew Whiting, during

1870; Lewis B. D. Lapierre, during 1871; William Thompson, during 1872; A. H. Baird, during 1873; William S. Campbell, during 1874; Robert Burt, during 1875.

We will quote the address of the Warden of the county, Mr. Eliakim Malcolm, on taking the chair in 1853, as it contains some interesting references of historic value.

On being sworn in the Warden of the County for 1853, Mr. Malcolm, addressed the council as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me Warden of this county, which situation I will endeavor to fill to the best of my humble abilities; and I trust, by our united exertions, that the business of the county will be conducted to the furtherance of the interests of the county generally.

"I have to congratulate you and the inhabitants of the County that we are now about to realize the much desired object which has for several years past occupied the mind of the several townships now comprising the County of Brant. We are now, by proclamation, set apart from the Union, which lately was known as 'The United Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant' and are become a separate County.

"GENTLEMEN,—Taking into consideration the extent of territory comprising this county, its equal for natural advantages is not to be found in United Canada. Its soil for the growth of wheat (which is the principal article of export) cannot be surpassed; and all other grains, culinary roots and grass, are produced in luxurious crops. The County of Brant, also, in proportion to its territory, I think I am warranted in saying, possesses more hydraulic power than any other county in Canada. This is not confined to one locality, but is so ordered by an all-wise Providence as to be beneficial to the whole County. As to the improvements, I would ask, what was the Town of Brantford, now your County Town, at my earliest remembrance? what is it now? and what are its future prospects? I have passed through this place when there was only one log hut in it, and that was kept as a substitute for a tavern. Look at it now, with its beautiful Public Buildings, Iron Foundries, Steam Engines, Machine Shops, numerous Brick Stores, both wholesale and retail, Flour Mills, Machine Shops of all descriptions, well-kept Public Houses, splendid Private Residences, Printing Establishments, and, I am sorry to say, Distilleries, Breweries, and low Grog Shops, the enemies and destructives of a great portion of the human race.

"The Town of Brantford is most admirably situated in the centre of an extensive farming country; at the head of the navigation of the Grand River (one of the most splendid rivers in Canada), and when that navigation is completed, which we trust will not be long, it will afford a cheap and easy mode of conveying the produce of the surrounding country to market, and bring in return such articles of merchandise as are wanted by the inhabitants.

"The main thoroughfare from the eastern to the western sections of the Province, passes through Brantford, and leading roads intersect it from all parts of the surrounding country. A railroad is now in a state of forwardness approaching to completion, from Buffalo through Brantford, (where no doubt a depot will be located) to intersect the Great Western at Paris, and thence to Goderich. We are looking forward to the time, which we trust is not far distant, when, (if not thwarted by the narrow-mindedness of our Legislature) we expect to have a railway from the western extremity of the Province, via St. Thomas, Norwich and Burford, to intersect the Great Western between this town and Hamilton.

"GENTLEMEN,—It has fallen to our lot to commence the local affairs of our new county, and I trust that the united deliberations will be governed, solely for the benefit of the county. The principal thing is, to guard against unnecessary expenditure of the county funds. A steady and progressive course of improvements can be made without over-burdening the people of the county with taxes. My motto, while I had the honor to be a member of the District and County Councils, has been to guard against unnecessary expenditure of public money. I would say, further, that I need not confine myself to the Town of Brantford in relation to improvements. Take a view of the whole county and see the improvements in agriculture, and the numerous villages and towns springing up in all directions, and you will at once see that the County of Brant is all that I have represented it to be."

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Stephen James Jones, Esq., is County Judge. He was appointed to the office on the 21st day of January, 1853, at which time he was a partner of S. B. Freeman, Esq., Q. C., of Hamilton.

John Smith, Esq., was appointed Sheriff of the county at its formation, and still retains the office.

Thomas S. Shenston, Esq., is Registrar, having received his appointment in the year 1853.

George R. Van Norman, Esq., Q. C., is County Attorney, and was appointed to the office in March, 1859, shortly after the passage of the Act creating the office.

The late John Cameron, Esq., was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County, in January, 1853, which office he filled up to his death, on June 15th, 1875. He was succeeded by George R. Van Norman, Esq., Q. C., who now occupies the position.

Edmund Burke Wood, (subsequently Honorable and now Chief Justice), was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown and

Clerk of the County Court in January, 1853. He only held the office for two years and was succeeded by Duncan Cameron, Esq., (brother of the late John and Honorable Matthew Crooks Cameron), in 1855. At the death of Duncan Cameron in 1861, John H. Goodson, Esq., was appointed to the office, which he held until June 4th, 1868, when Walter Rubidge, Esq., superseded him. Mr. Rubidge still occupies the position.

The Rev. Hamilton Biggar was appointed Treasurer of the county in 1853, which office he held until 1867, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Charles R. Biggar, who acted as County Treasurer until April, 1875. W. S. Campbell, was then appointed to the position and holds the office at this date. Mr. Campbell is a painstaking officer and gives the fullest satisfaction.

Hugh McKenzie Wilson, Esq., is County Clerk, having been appointed in June, 1875. Mr. Wilson is an efficient officer and well qualified for the duties of his position.

His Honor Judge Jones is Master in Chancery and Deputy Registrar, having succeeded to the position on the death of the late John Cameron. His office is in the County Buildings.

THE IROQUOIS OF CANADA.

BRANT COUNTY'S INDIAN HISTORY FROM 1783 TO 1875.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The history of the Iroquois or Six Nation Indians forms a large portion of the history of Canada, and is intimately connected with the documentary and civil life of Brant County. Named after a celebrated chieftain of this people, Brant County has had, since 1783, very close connection with their history, lands, manners and customs. In this year of grace, 1875, some 44,000 acres of the most valuable timber and agricultural land of this county, located in the townships of Tuscarora and Onondaga, are held, by grant, from the Crown, by the Six Nation Indians. A glance at the history of these people cannot but be interesting to the general reader, while a proper understanding of the past and present of our Indian tribes should be a *sine qua non* with all Canadians.

THE IROQUOIS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Mohawks, Oniedas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas, then known as the Five Nations, had their headquarters on the St. Lawrence, near where Montreal now stands. Noted for their skill in the chase and warlike proclivities, these people were continually mixed up with the border attacks and battles of French Canada. The Roman Catholic Church early manifested a great interest in the christianizing and civilizing of these people. Many a devoted missionary of the Jesuit Order has faced dangers and trials requiring great heroism and self-devotion in order to advance, if possible, their spiritual and temporal interests. Several of these early missionaries lost their lives by the hands of the people for whom they had dared so much. Students of the early church life of the North American Provinces will recollect, in this connection, the names of Fathers Isaac Jogues, Rene Menard, Pierre Milet, and many others.

About the year 1750 the Tuscaroras moved from reservations in the southern part of America, the Carolinas, to the homes of the Iroquois, on the frontier of the then Province of New York; these bodies of Indians, after this, were known as the Six Confederate Nations. Each tribe was divided into classes distinguished by totems or symbols, as the bear, wolf, beaver, deer, plover, crane, etc., and marriage was forbidden among those of the same totem. The different nations were also divided in somewhat the same manner. From "A Memorial concerning the Iroquois or Five Confederate Nations of Indians in the Province of New York," dated October 1st, 1771, and "humbly addressed to the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough," (then Secretary of State), by the Rev. Charles Inglis of Trinity Church, N. Y., we glean a few facts about these interesting nations. Says this clerical friend of the Iroquois concerning them: "From the first reduction of this Province, (New York) by the British arms, they entered into a strict alliance with the English, which they have always inviolably observed. History, perhaps, cannot furnish an instance where a treaty of this kind has been more faithfully adhered to. It subsisted upwards of an hundred years without any material breach on their part, if we will only except such as were drawn over to the French by Popish Missionaries, and who, on embracing their religion, adopted their civil interests also." This enthusiastic friend and student of Indian life pays the following tribute to the Six Nations: "Those nations, ever since their union in a league of confederacy, were greatly superior in courage and military skill to the other savages of North America. From that period, which commenced before we had any knowledge of this Province, they have been the terror of all the neighboring tribes, most of which they have subdued; some they have entirely extirpated. The spirit of conquest carried them far beyond the limits of their own native districts. They have extended their empire over a tract of country twelve hundred miles in length, from north to south, and six hundred in breadth, from east to west.

"Their alliance with the English naturally led them to take part with us when at war with France. The French have often severely felt the power of their arms. The Iroquois have more than once defeated the united forces of the French and their confederate Indians, and have carried fire and sword into the very heart of their settlements, threatening

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"them with utter ruin. They formed a barrier along our frontiers against the French and the savages in their interest; and by this protection, and the lucrative trade we carried on with them, they greatly contributed to raise the Province, (New York) to its present flourishing state."

At the date of Mr. Inglis' "Memorial" in favor of the Iroquois, he estimated that in the then Province of New York they were able to bring "two thousand fighting men, at least, into the field." The Mohawk nation was then, as now, the principal tribe in the confederacy, taking the lead in war and any advance in the arts of peace.

The Six Nations have produced a far larger number of celebrated orators, statesmen and warriors than any other confederacy or body of Indians. The names of the Seneca chiefs, Red Jacket, and of Logan, together with those of Garangula and Decanisora, are intimately associated with an oratory and state-manship that would not disgrace many assemblies of 'pale faces,' while those of Tecumseh and Brant are remembered to this day as warriors worthy of the laurel.

THE CHIEFTAIN AND STATESMAN, BRANT.

A history of Brant County would not be complete without a notice of the brave and celebrated Mohawk chieftain from whom it derives its name. Captain Joseph Brant, whose Indian name is Thayendanegea, pronounced Ti-yan-te-na-ga, was born in 1742. The parents of Brant resided in the valley of the Mohawks and were on an expedition to the Ohio River at the time of our hero's birth. Joseph's father, a full-blooded Mohawk of the Wolf Tribe, died shortly after his birth. Not long after this event the mother married a respectable Indian called Carrihoga, whose Christian name was Barnet, by corruption, Brant. It is reported that the future brave war chief was first known by the appellation of "Brant's Joseph," and, in process of time, by inversion, "Joseph Brant." At the early age of thirteen, Brant began his active memorable career by accompanying General Hendrick to the battle of Lake George. In this battle General Hendrick was slain. Brant was undoubtedly a warrior by nature. The following expression, with which he is credited, will give an insight into the workings of his ever active brain: "I like," he said, "the harpsichord well, the organ better, but the drum and trumpet best of all, for they make my heart beat quick." In Sir William Johnson, commanding the British forces in the Province of New York, Captain Brant always found a true friend and patron, and much of his success in literature and on the field must be directly attributed to the care and oversight of this distinguished officer. By Sir William, Brant was placed in an institute in Lebanon, Connecticut, called the Moore School, to receive an English education. It is an interesting fact that Sir William Johnson subsequently married Molly Brant, a sister of Joseph.

BRANT'S MARRIAGES.

Capt. Brant was thrice married; in 1765 to the daughter of an Onondaga Chief, with whom he lived in his own house in the Mohawk valley; in 1773 the chieftain was united to the half-sister of his deceased wife, arguing in favor of this matrimonial alliance, "that the fact of the relationship would secure a greater degree of love and tenderness for the children." An English church clergyman could not see the force of this reasoning, so a less scrupulous German ecclesiastic was called in to perform the ceremony. In the winter of 1780, Brant married his third wife, Catherine, the eldest daughter of the head chief of the Turtle Tribe, first in rank of the Mohawk nation.

BRANT, AS A WARRIOR AND STATESMAN.

The revolutionary struggle of Great Britain and her North American colonies was admirably calculated to give play to Brant's military genius, and it was not long before he was raised to the position of principal War Chief of the confederacy. During these troublesome times it was thought proper by the British Government to bestow upon Brant the title of Captain in the Army of the Crown. Brant paid two visits to England, one in the autumn of 1775, the last in the year 1785. The object of the chieftain's first English visit does not appear; that of the year 1785 was for the purpose of adjusting the claims of his people upon the Crown, and it appears from Lord Sidney's communication of 6th April, 1786, he was partially successful in his mission. The noble Lord writes, "His Majesty, in consideration of the zealous and hearty exertions of his Indian allies in the support of his cause, and as a proof of his most friendly disposition towards them, has been graciously pleased to consent that the losses already certified by his Superintendent General shall be made good; that a favorable attention shall be shown to the claims of others who have pursued the same line of conduct."

A VINDICATION OF BRANT.

While Brant was always ready to seize any advantage that the strategy of war might throw in his way in his many encounters with his enemies, he was by no means the cold-blooded murderer that some have endeavored to picture him. The Cherry Valley horror, of which so much has been written, and at which the chieftain was present, under Butler, is having justice done by history, as far as Brant was concerned, and the testimony of eye-witnesses has shown that he was there rather in the capacity of ameliorator of its woes than a participator in its many atrocities. As far as Brant's religious impressions went, he was a thorough going churchman, and he lost no opportunity of speaking a word for the church and people with whom he was proud to be connected. Principally to the exertions of Capt. Brant, his people and what few white settlers inhabited the Grand River valley in the neighborhood

of Brantford one hundred years ago, were indebted for the erection of the first Protestant church in Canada, whose venerable form still stands to fill the mind of the thoughtful with a history of other days.

BRANT AND HIS OLD MOHAWK CHURCH.

From a sketch of the life of Captain Joseph Brant, by Keché-ha-gah-mé-quá, a Brantford lady, a pamphlet filled with interesting facts, laboriously collected and pleasantly presented, we take the following history of the old Mohawk church, a church of which Brant was the founder: "In 1784, the Rev. John Stewart, who had interested himself so much for their (the Six Nation) spiritual improvement in the States, emigrated with his family to Canada. In 1786 he visited the Indians, who were his former charge, at their new settlement at the Mohawk village. Here he found them comfortably located on a fertile soil—the village containing about 700 souls. Mr. Stewart was delighted with their beautiful church, and remarks, 'As they had no stated clergyman at the time, I preached to a very large audience; and it cost me a struggle to refuse the unanimous and pressing invitations of this large settlement, with additional salary to remain amongst them.' The late Rev. Dr. Addison, of Niagara, visited them twice a year to perform baptisms and marriages. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. Leeming, then resident at Ancaster, who visited them occasionally. Their first resident minister was the Rev. Mr. Hough, sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, succeeded by the Rev. R. Lugg, whom the New England Corporation Co. supplied, who remained but a few years, being obliged, in 1836, to return to England, on account of ill health, where he soon after died, much regretted. Since that time the Rev. A. Nelles, (now Canon Nelles,) assisted by the Rev. A. Elliott, have, by God's help, been their indefatigable and self-denying missionaries."

A CHIEFTAIN'S LAST WORDS.

On the 24th November, 1807, at his residence, Wellington Square, passed away Capt. Joseph Brant, at the age of sixty-four years and eight months. His last words, addressed to an adopted nephew, give a fair epitome of what the aim of his laborious, active life had been; said he: "Have pity on the poor Indians. If you can get any influence with the great, endeavor to do them all the good you can." On the 27th November, 1850, the Six Nation Indians had the remains of their late illustrious chief re-interred, with appropriate ceremonies, in a new tomb at the old Mohawk church. It is well known that at that point Brant first forded the Grand River. It would be a credit to the town and county if a suitable monument was erected here to commemorate the chieftain's memory.

ANECDOTES OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRANT.

A few anecdotes, in passing, to illustrate the man. On his first visit to England, he was conducted in London to the inn called "The Swan with two necks." Lodgings more suitable to his rank were provided; but he said, "I am treated so kindly I prefer staying where I am." To his old tutor, President Wheelock, he once wrote that there was one passage in the prayers "could never be effaced from my memory, viz., 'That they might be able to live as good subjects, to fear God, and honor the King.'" In the history of the Phelps and Gorham's Purchase we find the following: "In 1806 (at Penfield) Capt. Wm. McKinstor opened the first store of goods, with which he connected a distillery. He was from Hudson, the son of the Col. McKinstor whose life was saved by Joseph Brant during the border wars. Mr. Fellows gave the author an interesting account of Brant's visit to Hudson in 1805. He was on his way to England, and had stopped there to see Daniel Penfield in reference to some land titles on the Grand River in Canada. The business delayed him for two weeks, in which time he received much attention from the citizens of Hudson; many of the men of the revolution calling upon him, who had met him in the battle field, or learned to dread him as the master spirit of border warfare. Col. McKinstor, who lived at Livingston Manor, went down to Hudson, and the two had a happy meeting. It was the first time they had met since Brant had saved the Colonel's life. Among the rest who came to see him was a loquacious Dutchman, who had known him before the revolution. In a boasting and rather uncivil way, the Dutchman told him if he had met him in the border wars, he would have put an end to his career. Brant parried the attack with a pleasant anecdote: "And if you had met me," said he, "it would have been with you just as it was with your neighbor —. He had boasted just as you are boasting now. In a skirmish I happened to meet him; he took to his heels, and hardly stopped to take breath until he arrived in Albany, where a fire had just broke out, and the Dutchmen were in the streets crying 'braunt! braunt!' (fire! fire!). Stopping short, he exclaimed in amazement, 'The d—d Indian has got here before me!'" Upon Brant's second and last visit to England, in 1785, he was favored with a presentation to His Majesty George III. At this reception, the chieftain is reported to have refused to kiss the King's hand, gallantly remarking, "I am a King myself in my own country; I will gladly kiss the Queen's hand." The King was a man of too much sense to be offended at a compliment so gracefully turned in Her Majesty's favor. Upon the occasion of Brant's first visit to England, he figured at a grand masquerade ball, dressed in the brilliant costume of his nation. In the midst of the festivities, it is said, the chieftain flourished his war club and raised a war-whoop, which so frightened his admirers that they rushed, in the greatest confusion, out of the room.

OLD CANADIAN RECORDS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, on the 25th October, 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared "that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth on each side of the Grand river, running into Lake Erie, being part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippewa Indians."

On the 2nd November, 1796, Captain Brant, by a solemn act in council, was appointed the agent or attorney of the Five or Six Nations, to negotiate with the Government for the disposal of portions of their large tract in order to raise funds by which an annuity for their comfort could be formed. The tract which Capt. Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to, and was stated to contain 310,391 acres. The object of the surrender was therein expressly stated to be, that the same lands "might be re-granted by His Majesty to such person or persons as their brother and agent, Capt. Brant, might think meet and proper, and full authority was by the same instrument given to Capt. Brant to nominate to the administration of the Government such person or persons in order that grants under the Great Sale of the Province might issue for their (the purchasers) future satisfaction."

By the same power of attorney, authority was given to Capt. Brant, after the passing of such grants, "to ask and receive such security or securities, either in his own name or the names of others to be by him then and there nominated, as he or they might deem necessary, for the securing the payment of the several sums of money that should become due and owing therefor, and to give acquittances in as full a manner as all his constituents (the Indians of the Five Nations) could do, if personally present." Under this authority, Mr. W. H. Smith, in his instructive work, "Canada: Past, Present, and Future," supposes Capt. Brant, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, effected the sale of very large tracts, and, on the 5th February, 1798, pursuing the power delegated to him, he executed, in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, a formal deed, surrendering their possession of such parts of said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee-simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

The schedule specifies the following tracts:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Block No. 1, (now forming Township of Dumfries,) containing about 94,305 acres, was sold to P. Stedman for..... | £ 8,841 |
| Block No. 2, (Woolwich and Pilkington,) sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson, and John B. Rousseau, 94,012 acres | 8,887 |
| Block No. 3, (Waterloo,) sold to William Wallace, 86,078 acres | 16,364 |
| Block No. 4, (Nichol,) sold to Hon. Thos. Clark, who gave his bond dated 25th October, 1806, payable in a thousand years from date, to William Claus and Alex. Stewart, interest to be paid annually, 28,512 acres | 3,564 |
| Block No. 5, (now Township of Noulton,) originally sold to W. Jarvis, afterwards to Lord Selkirk for £3,850, afterwards came into hands of Henry J. Boulton, 30,800 acres | 5,775 |
| Block No. 6, (Township of Canboro,) given originally to John Dockstader, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benjamin Canby, 19,000 acres | 5,000 |
| Total, 352,707 acres | £48,431 |

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers, and the fixing the consideration, were, as it appears, the acts of the Indians themselves, either concluded upon in their councils or negotiated by their agent, Brant, who was fully authorized for that purpose. The Government of this Colony seems merely to have assented to the general measure, and to have given their sanction and assistance in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians. "There is," says Mr. Smith, "strong reason to believe, from communications received by Mr. President Russell, from His Grace the Duke of Portland, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that His Majesty's Government were not, without extreme reluctance, brought to give their sanction to these transfers of land reserved for the use of the Five Nations, and in one of these despatches it is plainly declared that the previous sanction of His Majesty must be received before any similar negotiation shall be entertained by this Government in future. It would have been better for the Indians had the Duke of Portland's advice been followed, that the British Government should be the purchaser at the same price as they were willing to sell to individuals."

"Before the execution of the formal surrender above mentioned, the Government had been fully apprised of the particulars of each sale that had been effected, and patents had been prepared for the conveying the land to the respective purchasers, and on the 5th February, 1798, when the surrender bears date, Capt. Brant attended before Mr. President Russell, in Council, and as attorney for the Five Nations, delivered into the hands of the President the deed of surrender to His Majesty for the several tracts described in the schedule, and the same being accepted, the Attorney General for the Province, Mr. White, being also in attendance, produced five deeds of grant for the several parcels, (a purchaser at that date not having been found for Block N. 4,) which grants or letters patent the President signed in presence of the Council, and ordered the great seal of the Province should be affixed thereto, and that the Secretary of the Province should be instructed not to deliver the said deeds to any of the parties to whom the said lands are thereby

conveyed, unless they shall produce and leave with him a receipt under the hands and seals of the Hon. D. W. Smith, W. Claus, and Alexander Stuart, trustees, authorized by the Five Nations to receive mortgages of the said lands; that the said persons have done everything required of them, and necessary to secure to the Five Nations and their posterity the stipulated annuities and considerations which they agreed to give for the same."

The Civil Government of Canada first had charge of Indian affairs, after which, for many years, the Military Service superintended this department; about the year 1850 the Civil Government again took the Indians under its oversight, where they remain to this day.

On the 24th June, 1803, and the 18th May, 1804, Governor Hunter ordered an investigation of Indian affairs, and the reports of these two days contain all the information the Government then possessed on the subject. Governor Gore ordered, 3rd November, 1806, papers to be deposited in the Colonial Office, to show the investments of monies for the Indians remitted to England, viz., three per cent. consolidated bank annuities; the amount of which was £5,666 9s. 3d., sterling, so invested as to purchase £9,244 5s. 11d., three per cent. The Council cannot say what part of all the monies received the above sum embraces.

In their councils the Indians were not always consistent; sometimes they complained of the whites encroaching on their lands, and then again they would loudly assert their right to lease and sell as they chose. Had the chiefs been allowed to do as they liked, they would soon have got rid of their lands. Governor Haldimand gave it to them and to their posterity, by an instrument under his sign manual, which assured them they might enjoy it forever. It is hardly necessary to remark that an estate in fee simple in lands belonging to the Crown, could not be conveyed by Sir Frederick Haldimand's mere license of occupation under his seal. Letters patent under the Great Seal of England, or of the Province of Quebec, could alone have conferred such a title. That the Indians were never to alienate their lands without the assent of the Crown was expressly declared by royal proclamation in 1763, when Canada had been finally ceded to Great Britain. The speech and letter of Lord Dorchester in 1788-9, are most express on this point, with reference to the Five Nations in particular, and several proclamations published in this Province have given notice of this restriction from an early period.

The following old Council minutes will be found interesting:

"The Council cannot avoid adverting to a document which they have found among the papers relating to the Five Nations, purporting to be the copy of a deed executed by the Hon. Wm. Dickson, in March, 1809, by which he engages to transact *all necessary professional business for the Indians*. The consideration for this promise was a grant of land which the Five Nations made to Mr. Dickson with the assent of the Crown.

TOWNSHIP OF SHERBROOKE.

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|---|--------------|
| The Indians acknowledged themselves to have been paid by Wallace for | 7,000 acres. |
| That of the same tract they had given to Mrs. Anne Claus, daughter of Sir W. Johnston | 10,000 " |
| To Capt. Brant, probably his compensation | 5,000 " |
| Sold to Capt. Pilkington, Royal Engineers, for security they say had been given to the trustees | 15,000 " |
| Given to Mr. Beasley to make up a deficiency in No. 2, sold him | 3,000 " |

The remainder of No. 3 being 45,185 acres, they had agreed to sell to Jacob Erb and others at half a dollar per acre, to be paid 1st May, 1807.

OLD INDIAN TITLES.

This Council Report continues: "Numerous claims have been submitted to the trustees, and taken into their careful consideration, and the documents accompanying them have been thoroughly investigated; from which it appears that some of the claimants seek a confirmation from Government of their alleged titles on the ground of having derived them under leases for twenty-one years, or for a less term, from individual Indians residing upon different portions of the Indian territory; others under leases for similar terms from one or more of the chiefs; some under bare permissive occupation from individual Indians or chiefs, (all of which three described classes of claimants appear to have paid a greater or less consideration for their lands to the parties from whom they have purchased, and in many instances to have made considerable improvements on the lands); others, as the children or descendants of Indian women, with respect to whom a custom is alleged to exist among the Indians entitling them to portions of their lands; and others again claim either under existing or lost or destroyed grants in fee simple, or leases for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, executed by Captain Joseph Brant, as the agent of the Indians, for valuable considerations therein expressed to be paid to him: which deeds almost invariably recite or refer to the powers of selling or leasing vested in him, and are stated to be granted in execution of them. In some instances these latter deeds appear to have been (though it is conceived unnecessarily,) confirmed at Indian Councils subsequently held, but in the great majority of cases they seem not to have been so confirmed."

The Council Minute continues, "Whether Captain Joseph Brant did or not on all occasions execute the trust reposed in

him faithfully towards the Indians, the trustees are unable to judge, no evidence having been laid before them upon that subject; and it is only right to observe, that no improper conduct whatever has been imputed to him before the trustees; and they are, therefore, bound to assume that he discharged his duty with due fidelity."

WHAT THE INDIAN SACHEMS SAID ON THE 18TH APRIL, 1811.

In connection with the above reports, the following address to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, from the Indians on the Grand River, under date of April 18th, 1811, will not be uninteresting to most of our readers, as a fair specimen of Indian eloquence:

"Brother,—We this day have met in Council to consult each other, and to collect and express our opinions one towards the other, upon the calamitous situation in which we find ourselves placed, by the unexampled and wanton cruelty which has been exercised to the faithful supporters of their Father across the great waters, by his agents for these many years past.

"Brother,—We felt proud to be called the allies of so great a king; and the Mohawks have not forgotten the great sacrifice they have made when they took up the hatchet to fight his battles. They look back to the fertile fields which they have abandoned, and which they moistened with the blood of many of their most brave warriors.

"Brother,—We thought when the servant of our Father (Governor Haldimand) gave us, in his name, the lands upon the Grand River, that we should be secure, and without interruption enjoy it as our own.

"Brother,—In this we have been most egregiously deceived, and to our great surprise and grief, we find ourselves by the contrivance of artful, faithless and wicked men, stripped of our property. What little is yet left us we are denied the lawful right of controlling or disposing of without our Master's leave.

"Brother,—We are determined no longer to be asleep, nor give up our own just rights to children, and base, selfish men, their wicked advisers.

"Brother,—We have often requested you to give us an answer concerning our money, which you, among others, many years ago received in trust for us, arising from the lands which we resigned to the King's Government, according to their desire.

"Brother,—We have been told again and again that it was sent to England; but that is all we have heard of it, promises and empty words will not satisfy us: it is time to have a direct answer, one way or the other; tell us no more tales for on them we cannot be fed or clothed.

"Brother,—You continually advised us to be of one mind, yet at the same time you have spared no pains to create jealousies and distrust among us, and that by a partial distribution of the presents which our Father intended should be justly and equitably distributed to all.

"Brother,—In all this we do not see that honour and sincerity which we had a right to expect from you.

"Brother,—We call upon you to look back to the promises made to us, and the way we (and a great number of chiefs who have gone to their Father and are here no more,) have conducted ourselves since our first connection with our Father, the King. We have acted like men, honourable and unsuspecting; and should it happen, through your fault, that our hand should unlock, we think your fingers would straighten first.

"Brother,—As respects the white people on the Grand River, they were placed there by our forefathers and ourselves; and according to the rule of christianity, we cannot pull to pieces what has been solemnly passed and done.

"Brother,—We respect our word, when once pledged, and we cannot think of disturbing the greatest or the meanest among them; we will not make a God of one man and a beast of another.

"Brother,—As to the great fire at the Onondaga Village, we think it our own, as we found the wood and made the fire.

"Brother,—We further understand that the sale of the Stedman Township, so called, is about to be completed; we feel satisfied at this, but should have been more so, had it been done years ago, according to our wishes.

"Brother,—It is expected that your word of honour will be binding upon you in regard to Mr. Augustus Jones, (father of the late Rev. Peter Jones, Ed.) whom we named as purchaser (and no other person,) on the 26th November 1808, and who was accepted by yourself.

"Brother,—We also expect that the money, which may be raised on the sale of this Township, may not be sent to England, like the former, but that it should be placed at our disposal; for we think we can make better use of it.

"Brother,—We apply to you as the person appointed to watch over our interest as your own, and not suffer us to be imposed upon. It is very true we are ignorant, but is it a sufficient reason that because we are Aboriginal inhabitants of the wilderness, and not learned in the arts of white men, that we should be plundered, and our rights trodden under foot?

"Brother,—We demand of you that only to which we think we have a claim, namely, justice; and if it cannot be found here, we have been led to believe it may be obtained from our Father, the King, whom we think must be the fountain of justice."

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Concerning the religious state and prosperity of the Six Nation Indians, it will prove interesting and instructive to notice the doings of what is known as the New England Society, an English corporation, whose Christian acts in connection with these Indians have far exceeded those of all other religious sects or denominations. From the Book of Common Prayer, according to the use of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language, compiled from various translations, revised, corrected, and prepared for the press under the direction of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, (now Canon Nelles,) Chief Missionary in the service of the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America, we gather the following facts in relation to this influential and powerful company. This Company was originally constituted a corporation under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England," by an ordinance issued in 1649. Under the authority of this ordinance, a general collection was made in all the counties, cities, towns and parishes in England and Wales, and lands were purchased with the money so collected. On the restoration a Royal Charter, dated 7th February, 14th Caroline; 2nd was issued, erecting the corporation anew by a title which it still bears, "The Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America." Among the purposes of this Society the charter states it to be "for the further propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst the heathen natives in or near New England, and the parts adjacent in America, and for the better civilizing, educating, and instructing of the said heathen natives in learning and in the knowledge of the true and only God, and in the Protestant religion already owned and publicly professed by divers of them, and for the better encouragement of such others as shall embrace the same, and of their posterities after them, to abide and continue in and hold fast the said profession." The Hon. Robert Boyle, a man not more distinguished as a philosopher than a Christian, was appointed the first Governor, and held that office for thirty years. Under his will a handsome annuity was settled on the Company, and their means were subsequently increased by other pious and well disposed persons, especially by a bequest from an eminent dissenting minister, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams.

THE OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

It was this Company, composed as it always has been, partly of members of the Church of England and partly of Protestant dissenters, which supported various missionary undertakings in New England during the seventeenth century. Their endeavours were continued for the same purpose through the greater part of the eighteenth, until interrupted, and for some time suspended, by the war between Great Britain and most of the American Continental Colonies, which ended in the acknowledgement of the independence of those Colonies as the United States. The operations of the Company have since been carried to the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, latterly principally directed to that of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada, where in addition to schools and other establishments for the instruction of Indians in the useful learning, this Company has contributed largely to the repairing of the church at the Mohawk village on the Grand River, and has caused another church to be built lower down on the same River at the Tuscarora village. In both service is regularly performed by ministers of the Anglican Church duly ordained, whose income is derived from the funds of this Company. Through this connection with the Mohawks, and Tuscaroras, and their neighbors, the Company is so far fulfilling the first intention of its foundation, for the Six Nations, of which they form a portion, were originally inhabitants of parts of North America, included in what was once called New England, and the present attendants upon the Grand River churches may be regarded as immediate descendants of the first objects of the Company's labours.

THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE.

This Company maintains an Institute with which is connected two hundred acres, about three miles distant from Brantford, at the Mohawk village. Nine schools are also supported by this Company on the reserve. There are thirteen schools in all on the reserve, and of the teachers eight are of Indian origin. The census returns show 1,504 children, of whom 547 attend school. The Mississaguas of the Credit have a population of 215, their head chief being Dr. Peter E. Jones, a son of the late Rev. Peter Jones, and a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. This Band pays \$400 a year out of their funds for the support of a school teacher. It is thought by many interested in the welfare of the Six Nations that it would be profitable for them to supplement, by larger grants, the good work of educating their people now being carried on by the New England Company. Mr. R. Ashton is at present in charge of the Mohawk Institute, and sixty pupils are in attendance. This Institute has accommodation for ninety. The scholars are clothed and boarded and no charge is made in connection therewith, and other tribes are at liberty to enjoy its advantages.

THE SIX NATIONS ON CANADIAN SOIL.

During the reign of George III, in the year 1783, the Six Nation Indians, or the major part of them, having remained true to the British Crown, and fought many of its battles in the revolutionary war, found it convenient and expedient to emigrate to Canadian soil. The Ojibway Nation at that time laid claim to the fertile belt of country watered by the Grand River, as the Ojibways, a formerly hostile Nation to the Iroquois,

VIII.

became acquainted with the wishes of their old foe to remove to Canadian soil, they intimated to the Crown their willingness to relinquish the Grand River Valley for their benefit. Deputations of Iroquois accordingly came over, spied out the land, reported it "very good," and, in accordance with instructions from the Crown, formerly took up their home on Canadian soil. The new reserve was designated as twelve miles wide, following the Grand River from its mouth, six miles on each side, and embraced some 700,000 acres. The present extent of the Six Nation reserve embraces 44,000 acres in the County of Brant, and some 8000 in the Township of Oneida in Haldimand. How this vast extent of country has been surrendered, has been partially shown elsewhere. The Townships in Brant County holding this reserve are those of Onondaga and Tuscarora; the lands in Tuscarora being all Indian. The last figures we have in relation to the number of acres under cultivation on the Indian reserve are those of 1856, the number then given being 8266, it is safe therefore, considering the great progress made during the past twenty years by these people, to estimate the number of acres at present under cultivation at 15000.

SIX NATION SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the year 1846 squatter's had cleared 3,487 acres of Indian land, for which the department paid \$36,000. It was not until the year 1853-4 the squatters' were finally removed from the reserve. Col. Clause was the first Superintendent in charge of these people, he being succeeded by Major Winniett. The late David Thorburn, Esq., was the next Superintendent, and to him was assigned the task of locating, in 1847, the reserve, giving one hundred acres to a family. Col. J. T. Gilkinson was appointed Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner upon the death of Mr. Thorburn, in 1862. In Mr. Gilkinson's office, at Brantford, is Mr. Henry Andrews, who, for twenty years, has been associated with the management of this Superintendency, he having received his appointment from the Governor General, 1st January, 1855. In 1855 the census showed the population at 2,330, that of the past year giving it at 2,992, an increase in twenty years of over 600. The Commissioner gives the natural increase of this people at 392 for the past eleven years or an annual average gain of 35.

WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

From the public accounts we gather the following figures in relation to the monies of the Six Nation Indians and those of the Mississaugas Band located at what is known as New Credit in the Township of Tuscarora for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1874. The Six Nation Indians had a balance to their credit with the department June 30th, 1873, of \$848,479.53, upon which interest was reckoned during the year amounting to \$48,696.50; their receipts for land rents and timbers amounted to \$9,249.32. The expenditure of these people for the year was for warrants and credits \$58,684.24; and for transfer to other accounts \$966.25, leaving a balance on hand June 30th, 1874, of \$846,774.86. The Mississaugas of the Credit had a balance to their credit June 30th, 1873, of \$116,285.38 upon which interest accrued amounting to \$6,368.54, and from land and timber rents during the year \$49.25 was received. These Indians had issued to them in the shape of warrants and credits in the year 1873-4, \$7,328.39 and \$2.70 was transferred to other accounts, leaving a credit balance in their favor June 30th, 1874, of \$115,372.08. There was during the year 1873-4 divided among the Six Nations \$44,394.78, equal to about \$15 per head, and among the Mississaugas of the Credit during the same period, \$1,543.84, equal to about \$21 per head. The above sums amount to \$48,938.62. The Indian money is distributed semi-annually generally in the months of April and October, and the major part thereof finds its way into the pockets of Hagersville, Caledonia, Onondaga, Middleport and Brantford merchants. The estimated value of the real property is \$1,300,000 and of their personal property \$160,000. There are probably 500 houses on the Reserve.

OTHER INDIAN FACTS.

From the reports of the visiting Superintendent and Commissioner of the Six Nation Indians we learn that during the two years ending June 30th, 1874, over \$3000, besides the usual statute labor, which is very well executed, a good deal of zeal being shown to have better roads, has been expended upon roads and bridges. During the year ending June 30th, 1874, 2017 cords of wood had been cut on the reserve under license being issued by the Visiting Superintendent for the Indians benefit. The department distributes no seed grain among the Indians on this reserve. Among the aged and infirm, blankets and other necessities are occasionally distributed.

SIX NATION SURRENDERS.

The following figures show at a glance the principal surrenders made by these Indians:

JANUARY 15, and FEBRUARY 6, 1798.—The lands forming the townships of Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich, and Nichol, extending downwards on both sides of the river, from the northern extremity of the reserve, and the greater part of the townships of Canboro' and Moulton, on the eastern side of the entrance of the Grand River—352,707 acres.

APRIL 19, 1830.—The site of the town of Brantford, on the Grand River—807 acres.

APRIL 19, 1831.—The northern part of the township of Cayuga, on the same part of the river—20,670 acres.

FEBRUARY 8, 1834.—The residue of Cayuga, the township of Dunn, part of Canboro' and Moulton—50,212 acres.

MARCH 26, 1835.—A confirmation of all the preceeding surrenders.

JANUARY 18, 1841.—The residue of the lands, with the exception of a reserve of 20,000 acres, and the lands actually in the occupation of Indians, amounting to upwards of 220,000 acres. The portion at present occupied expressly by the Indians is noticed in another place.

THE MISSION FIELD.

We have treated elsewhere of "The New England Company" and its mission among the Indians on the Six Nation Reserve, in this county, it remains to be seen what other religious societies are doing in this interesting field of labor.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the Roman Catholic Church, which has taken such a deep interest in most of the Indian tribes and nations of this Dominion, has no mission on this reserve.

Mr. Gilkison, in his last report, states that there are "a few Plymouth Brethren and Universalists, and about 800 Pagans, who worship the Great Spirit in the manner of their fathers. Their speakers inculcated moral precepts." These Pagans, of which the Cayugas and Onondagas form the major part, keep up the old feasts and festivals, and are noted for their abstinence from the "Fire-waters," (spirits) and their general honest and correct deportment.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Methodist Society commenced its work on this reserve in the year 1822. The Rev. Alvin Torry was the first Wesleyan minister among the Six Nations. The Rev. William Ryerson had the first charge of the new Credit Mission. The Grand River Mission has its spiritual wants at present looked after by the Rev. E. Hurlburt, and contains 68 members. The new Credit Mission has for its pastor the Rev. E. Tennant, and numbers 68 members. Total Methodist Indians on the reserve, 136.

The Messissaugas of the New Credit, Tuscarora Township, are Methodist. These Indians, as previously stated, by the last census number but 215 souls. Facts show that this Indian band, as far as morality, intelligence, and civilization are concerned, will compare favorably with any similar number of white settlers in any of our townships. A visit to this settlement would convince those most sceptical as to the capacity of the Indian mind for mental and moral advancement, that such progress was no dream of an enthusiast. In a great measure this progress among this people is due to the untiring zeal and good judgment of the late Rev. Peter Jones, who, as one of their chiefs and missionaries, was intimately connected with all their temporal and spiritual wants. This good man passed away, at his home in Brantford township, on the 29th June, 1856, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. On the 1st July, 1857, a handsome marble monument was raised to his memory in the cemetery at Brantford, with appropriate ceremonies. From an old Brantford *Herald* we take the following description of this inauguration tribute, and, with it, close this notice of Methodism on the reserve:

There were present at this inauguration several ministers of the town, a large number of the inhabitants, D. Thorburn, Esq., Indian Commissioner, and Indians from the Credit and Mohawk. The Rev. J. C. Usher (Church of England Minister) delivered an address on the occasion. Mr. G. H. M. Johnson, Indian Chief of the Six Nations, was also present. Sawyer, Chief of the Messissauga, was present, Lewis Burwell, Dr. Digby. Mr. Mathews said he was present when he was ordained in Kingston by Bishop Hedding, from which time a great work had been carried on by him.

Mr. Thorburn called upon the Rev. James Usher to pronounce the Benediction, when the assembly dispersed.

The following inscription, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, is a beautiful epitome of his excellent character:

Erected by the
Ojibway and other Indian Tribes:
KAHKEWAQUONABY,
(The Rev. Peter Jones.)
Died June 29th, 1856, aged 54 years.

He was a man of deep piety and Catholic spirit; an able minister and powerful advocate of Christian Missions. A true patriot, an affectionate husband, father and friend. He was the means of promoting, in the highest degree, the spiritual and temporal good of his race. Sinking under excessive attacks of disease, caused by exposure and labors in the Missionary work, he died, triumphing in the faith which he preached during his memorable ministry of thirty-one years in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A tablet is also raised to his memory by his bereaved family, in the Indian Church in the New Credit settlement, on which is the following fitting inscription:

In memory of
KAHKEWAQUONABY,
Peter Jones,
The faithful and heroic Ojibway Missionary and Chief;
The guide, adviser, and benefactor of his people.
Born January 1st, 1802;
Died June 28th, 1856:
And his memory is embalmed in many grateful hearts.

INDIAN BAPTIST CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The Baptists of Canada have employed missionaries to labor amongst the Six Nations of Indians in the Township of Tuscarora, County of Brant, for over thirty years. In the earlier years, the Canada Baptists Missionary Society engaged the services of the Rev. W. H. Landon and B. H. Carryer, who labored efficiently, aided by native helpers, in establishing the mission. At a later period the late Rev. James N. Cusick, did much in carrying forward the work begun and in breaking new ground in the pagan settlement, aided by the Rev. Joseph Langfish (Chief) and Seth Claus.

At present, the Mission work is carried on under the fostering care of the Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario, which appointed the Rev. Alex. Stewart the General Sup't. of the Indian Missionary work on the Reserve.

The following are the returns of 1874 as given in official documents, of the churches and Pastors:

MOHAWK.—Baptist Church, 34 members, Rev. Seth Claus, Native Indian, Pastor.

ONONDAGA.—Baptist Church, 57 members, Rev. A. Stewart, (Sup't. Indian Missions), Pastor.

SOUR SPRINGS.—Baptist Church, 117 members, Rev. John Burke, Missionary Pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH, 16 members—No Pastor.

TUSCARORA.—Baptist Church, 58 members, Rev. Jos. Langfish, Native, Pastor. Total membership, 282.

The number of hearers is about 1,000, and each Church sustains a Sabbath School, and all are favored with good Chapels save one, while at the Onondaga Council House the Indians have built the missionary a good Parsonage.

INDIAN RESERVE ITEMS.

The Indians have a flourishing Agricultural Association, which, yearly, gives exhibitions of its progress. By the last returns Peter Hill was President, and Isaac Barefoot, Secretary of the Association.

Temperance Organizations also flourish on the Reserve. Among the Indians who hold office in these societies, are Moses Hill, Seth Doxtador, Augustus Jamieson, Joseph Isaac and Simon Hill.

The Six Nations have conferred the degree of Honorary Chieftains upon two pale faces. The individuals thus honored are, (Her Majesty's son, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,) upon the occasion of his visit to this country; and Allan Cleghorn Esq., of Brantford, in 1850 for the interest manifested by him in connection with the Brant memorial.

The number of Chiefs and War-Chiefs of the Six Nations exceed sixty. A considerable number of these Chiefs every year assemble in Council. Each half-year the Superintendent hands over to the Chiefs, for distribution among themselves \$400, for what is termed by them "board money."

On the 25th August, 1874, the Six Nations had the honor of a visit at their Reserve from His Excellency, the Gov.-General and the Countess of Dufferin, whom they entertained in a truly loyal manner. The remarks of His Excellency on this occasion greatly pleased the Chiefs and Warriors, they being of a character to indicate his interest in their welfare.

Here is a notice from the Indian Office in Brantford, dated 1st September, 1875. "Notice is hereby given that all white, coloured and other unauthorized persons in occupation of lands in the Indian Reserve of Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga, are warned that they must remove therefrom, on or before 1st November next, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law." The phrase "all white, coloured and other unauthorized persons," if not very clear must certainly be comprehensive.

The Minister of the Interior, from his office, Ottawa, August 1st, 1875, warns all persons from giving or selling spirits to Indians since Act, 37 Victoria, Cap. 21, makes the same punishable by imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$500.

THE SIX NATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In closing this paper upon the Six Nation Indians and the Messissaugas of the New Credit, all located on the 52,000 acre reserve in the counties of Brant and Haldimand, it is interesting to notice the zeal with which many prominent citizens, members of Parliament, and others, are striving to further the best interests of our aboriginal friends and neighbors.

In the 1st session of the 3rd Parliament, 3d Victoria, 1874, William Paterson, Esq., M. P. for South Brant, moved for and obtained a "Select Committee on the Affairs of the Six Nation Indians in Brant and Haldimand." The second Report of this Committee is before us.

This Committee, through its chairman, Wm. Paterson, Esq., took cognizance of three subjects of complaint and dissatisfaction among these Indians.

1st.—A strong dislike to several clauses in the Act of 1869, entitled, "An Act for the better management of Indian Affairs."

2nd.—The stringent enforcement of the Order in Council, dated February 12th, 1873, relative to the cutting and selling of wood.

3rd.—The lateness of the Spring payment of their interest money.

The following objections, among others, are made to the Act referred to:

1st.—That by it an Indian woman is, by her marriage with a white man, cut off from all participation in the annuities and interest money belonging to her tribe.

2nd.—That Indians are prevented from leasing their lands to respectable white people of their own action.

3rd.—That by the enfranchisement clauses of that Act, an Indian, however well qualified he may be to control his own affairs, is not, upon his enfranchisement, permitted to hold his own land in fee simple.

The committee respectfully submitted to the House "the importance of speedily removing the evils complained of by the enactment of amendments to the existing law that will more effectually remove the obstacles in the way of Indian civilization;" also "the desirability of the Government taking into their serious consideration the operation of the Order in Council of February 12th, 1873.

A number of witnesses were examined in relation to these matters and their evidence is given with the report.

The evidence all goes to show that the Indian Act of 1869 is distasteful to those for whose benefit it was intended. Mr. Superintendent Gilkison, testifies that: "not one of the Six Nation Indians has availed himself of the enfranchisement clauses of that Act." The late W. J. Simcoe Kerr, Barrister, and head Chief of the Six Nations, together with the Indian Missionaries and old residents on the Reserve, consider the Act of 1869, or most of its clauses, not acceptable to the people.

SOMETHING ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Almost all the testimony laid before the above committee had something to say about marriages between Indians and persons of other nationalities. Mr. Sup't Gilkison is alone in expressing the opinion that, "marriages of Indians with whites are injurious to the constitution and health of the offspring, besides increasing the number of (what he calls) *white Indians*." Dr. Dee, Physician to the Six Nations, thinks that where Indian women have married white men, they have done better than where Indian men have married white women," but gives no figures for his belief. We conclude on this subject that the testimony of A. S. Hardy, Esq., M. P. P., is correct, he speaking from a knowledge of the Indians of twenty-five years, says, viz:—"There are no sound objections to intermarriages with the whites."

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO WOOD.

Mr. Hardy, as a lawyer and a close observer of men and things, speaks thus in regard to the Order in Council of 12th February, 1873. "The Order is too arbitrary and inflexible, and admits of favoritism in the exercise by the Chiefs in Council and Local Superintendent. It is said that licenses are granted to the influential, and those who can bring influence to bear on officials. The Order, too, is framed as virtually to place the whole power in the hands of the Local Superintendent and one or two other officials, who can place what construction on the Order they please to the Chiefs in Council, and they, being ignorant, accept its construction from them. I am reliably informed, that from two hundred to three hundred families, who have been accustomed to help themselves over the winter by the sale of a few cords of wood at intervals during the winter, have been reduced to beggary or starvation. It is further said by numbers that, owing to the pressure put upon the Council by the Superintendent and Mr. Johnson, the Forest Warden, that but few licenses have been granted and scores refused out and out. They should have been granted to cut to a limited extent or on a certain parcel or piece of land, so as to enable those who have always relied largely on wood to get through the winter, and they should have been granted as of course in such form in all cases." Since the white residents of this county, as well as the Indians, are largely interested in this wood question, it is well now to take into serious consideration its bearings on the community.

In conclusion, we have to thank William Paterson, Esq., M. P. for South Brant, for the following very seasonable remarks on Indian enfranchisement. Mr. Paterson has given the Indian question great attention, and his views on this subject always carry weight.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENT.

In speaking of the future of the Six Nation Indians we cannot close our eyes to the fact that if that future is to be one of any happiness or well-being to them, a radical change must take place in the policy adopted in reference to them by the present and previous Governments. The present policy in dealing with them (as with all other Indians) is the policy that has been acted upon ever since their location in the country, and has, for its foundation, these "two ideas," "The Indians are children or minors," and "The Government is the Parent or Guardian." While at one time this may have been a safe, and, as far as the Indians were concerned, a wise position to take, it will be evident to every candid mind that the period of minority has now passed, the full age of manhood been reached, and that they are perfectly fit to assume its duties and responsibilities. The view that should now be taken, and the policy which should now be adopted, in reference to them, is to view them as having a right to all the privileges of manhood in this country; the Government acting upon that, to hand over to them all their interests of which they have been the Guardians. It may be urged, and we meet the objection at the outset, "The Indians are not yet fit to assume the position of other citizens of this country." This statement will, in all probability, be made by that class of the community who, giving themselves

no great concern about the Indian and not caring to inform themselves on the matter, hold that "The Indian" never will be fit for that position. It will be plain to all that if the Indians are not yet fit to take a different position to that they now occupy, that the system under which they have had their affairs managed hitherto, must, having in this proved a failure, been a mistaken one. There is nothing to shew that the Indian is not capable of attaining to a high degree of civilization, and of rising high in the social scale of the community. We have many instances where, with all the odds against them, they have done so, and were they placed on an equal footing with others, there is no doubt the large majority of them would soon vindicate the wisdom of the position which we take. If, therefore, it be admitted that they have inherent capacity to rise (and of this we have the proofs), and yet have not risen, it demonstrates most conclusively that there has been and is something weighing them down, and they, not having the management of themselves or affairs, (being minors) cannot be blamed for this, nor can the fault be found in them, and we must look to the guardian for the reason. We will not have to enquire long in order to ascertain where the fault lies; it is the policy which now governs them—a policy which never looks forward to their becoming anything else than what they are, and the result of course, in a great measure is, that they do so remain. It must be borne in mind that we are now writing about the "Six Nation Indians," for we hold that the positions of the various bands of the Dominion are dissimilar while we hold that the policy of the Government towards all should be that of looking forward to and fitting the Indians to become citizens, we also hold that many of the bands, especially those of the Great West, are not now in a position to profit by the rights of citizenship; the "Six Nation Indians" we think are, and if they are not, we may well despair of their ever being so. If the Six Nations now, after so many years with so many elevating influences at work among them, are still as unfit as ever to have the rights and responsibilities of the most ignorant emigrants, then we must conclude that the present policy is a sad mistake. It is a fact, that though the present policy has a depressing influence upon them they have, nevertheless, as a people, made much progress, several of them having entered professions and risen in them. Such being the case, it may safely be assumed, that if the rights and responsibilities of other citizens were accorded them, they would, under that impetus, move forward rapidly in the march of progress. Another point to be noticed is, that the Indians wish to remain where they are, that is on the land now occupied by them; if a much larger territory was offered them among their brethren in the far west, where the old Indian mode of procuring a living by fishing and hunting could be followed, they would not accept it. This affirms the statement we make, that they have long ago ceased to possess this distinguishing characteristic of Indians and that they desire to live in a civilized community, and gain a livelihood as others do. Their only means of doing so is by agriculture, for hunting and fishing is now unknown among them, and therefore, the conclusion may safely be drawn that the only proper mode to adopt in reference to them now is, if they desire it, to give to them in fee simple the lands now occupied by them (a just division being made) and also their share of the funds which are held in trust for them by the Government, which would, in addition to the little they now have, give a nice capital for them to commence their emancipated life.

We are pleased to note that the subject of the enfranchisement of the Indians is now engaging the attention of the Hon. Minister of the Interior, and we shall be pleased to find when he introduces his promised measure in reference to Indians, at the next Session, that it contains provisions by which this great boon, not only to the Indians but to the community in which they reside, may be early realized.

We have a good heritage in this "Canada of ours" and a great duty devolves upon us as a people; the duty of building up a nationality where none shall be known as English, Irish, Scotch, French, or Indian, but where all shall be known and be proud to be known as Canadians. We shall hail as a great step towards this the elevation to the right of citizenship of those descendants of the illustrious Brant and his red brethren of the Six Nations who, in their day, aided much in preserving to the British Crown this fair country, the brightest gem of the many that make that Crown so glorious.

PERSONAL SKETCHES IN BURFORD.

THOMAS HORNOR

Was the first white settler in the County of Oxford; was a native of New Jersey, and came to Canada in 1793, under the following circumstances: Gov. Simcoe served as an officer in the British army during the revolution. On one occasion he was taken prisoner by the Americans, and in his extremity one Thomas Watson (uncle to Thomas Hornor), performed an act of kindness to Col. Simcoe. This act was not forgotten by the Colonel, when promoted to the Governorship of Canada in 1792, for soon after his arrival he wrote to Watson to come to Canada and bring his friends with him. In response to this invitation Watson came, accompanied by Thomas Hornor, to whom a grant was made of the Township of Blenheim, one condition being Mr. Hornor was to erect a saw mill to encourage immigration. The emigrants waited until three concessions were surveyed by Augustus Jones, (father of the late Rev. Peter Jones); Mr. Hornor then proceeded to New York to purchase machinery for his mill, but on his return in 1795 found that Gov. Simcoe's successor would not confirm the grant made him. This did not discourage Mr. Hornor, for we find that he com-

pleted his saw mill in 1796, while his nearest white neighbour was at Brantford.

About 1806 Mr. Hornor erected a grist mill, but both mills were subsequently burned. The site of those mills was just west of the village of Princeton near the Governor's Road.

Mr. Hornor occupied a prominent position in public, as well as in private life. In 1798 he was appointed Capt. of Militia, in the Norfolk Battalion, and in 1806 Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Oxford; but on the declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States, in 1812, Mr. Hornor was superseded by Harry Bostwick, of Norfolk. This act of injustice did not however deter Mr. Hornor from exhibiting his attachment to his country on the first opportunity he found to do so, for when others failed in securing the co-operation of the warriors of the Six Nation Indians, he at once exercised his powerful influence with them and enlisted seventy-five of them to proceed to the assistance of Gen. Brock, who was moving on Detroit. When Mr. Hornor and his dusky followers arrived within two days' march of their destination word came that Detroit had surrendered. Mr. Hornor and his force remained on duty for some time, until relieved. The whole expense for supplies, etc., during the time of his service was borne by Mr. H. and he never received *one cent* from the government to reimburse him for the outlay. Afterwards Mr. Hornor and a number of others volunteered as privates; and while our forces were encamped at Burlington heights he offered to reconnoitre the position of the American naval force on Lake Ontario. This duty he accomplished satisfactorily; and until peace was declared the object of our sketch discharged faithfully and zealously every obligation devolving upon him as a good and loyal citizen.

Mr. Hornor represented Oxford in the Legislative Assembly from 1820, until his death in 1834.

In searching the early records of the Township of Burford, Mr. Hornor's well known signature is attached to nearly every document, for he was the justice of the peace, with jurisdiction over this whole western district; and in the Assembly he was often appointed Chairman of the House, and of Committees. In those days magistrates were occasionally called upon to perform the marriage ceremony in the absence of a church of England minister. This pleasant service was rendered by Mr. Hornor, for the first time, at the marriage of James Smiley and Eunice Martin in 1801. Mrs. Smiley died on the 18th day of August, 1875, at her home on the Governor's Road, in the 92nd year of her age.

Mr. Thomas J. Hornor, son of the subject of our sketch, now resides on the Burford side of the Governor's Road. He is upwards of seventy years of age; has been a justice of the peace since 1841, and has always been a staunch advocate of temperance.

The grandson Isaac T. Hornor, is also a magistrate, and at present a member of the Municipal Council of the Township of Burford.

STEPHEN LANDON

Is 78 years of age, was born at his father's home on the Stuart farm, near the village of Burford, in 1797. Mr. Landon was the first white child born in Burford. When the war broke out in 1812, Mr. Landon was 15 years of age, but he at once volunteered as a private. The company to which Mr. Landon was attached was officered by Capt. White, Lieut. Jacob Yeigh, and Ensign James Rounds. In the latter days of October 1814 this little company was billeted at Fowler's, in Burford, when the startling news was brought by an excited horseman that Gen. McArthur, in command of 700 cavalry was within a few miles of them on his way to Fort Erie. Military stores were hastily secreted, and the march was commenced to the rendezvous at Malcolm's mills, (the circumstances of the action there will be noticed elsewhere). In one hour Gen. McArthur came along only to find an empty barracks. Capt. White was in command, but Lieut. Yeigh was absent buying cattle for the troops. Although the march to Oakland was hastily made, the return of the militia was still more unceremonious. It would appear that Col. Bostwick and his mounted officers, thought Malcolm's mill pond as good a road as any other, and to go around it would require some deviation from the direct route home, so they plunged in. Some say that this remarkable haste was displayed in consequence of Gen. McArthur and his 700 men being too near for ordinary safety; but be this as it may, certain it is that horses and men floundered in the mud, finally escaping to tell the tale of "the foot race at Malcolm's mill." Mr. Landon served until peace was secured, and is now a hale and hearty old man, living on his farm in Burford. His home for 78 years past has always been within a few miles of the place of his birth and of his present residence.

MR. HENRY LESTER

Is now 88 years of age. He came to Canada from New York in 1808, and settled in Burford in 1809, where he has since resided. Settlers were but few in those days; Mr. Wheeler Douglas and family, Dr. Allen, the Yeighs, James Rounds, Sr., and family, John Fowler, Justus Stephens, Nathaniel Landon, Abraham Dayton and Capt. White were the principal ones. Long Point Bay was the place of business for holding Courts, etc.

Mr. Lester served in the war of 1812, in the capacity of Quarter-Master Sergeant, and was only discharged when peace was declared. He fought at "Lundy's Lane," and at "Malcolm's Mill."

In early days the mail was carried once a month from Niagara westward, generally by Indians, who would traverse

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the wilderness by the "trails," which were the only guides. When Mr. Lester came through Hamilton in 1808, there were only three or four buildings in it, and land could have been purchased for the ordinary price of wild lands. Mr. L. brought a number of carding machines with him to Canada. One of which was placed in Smith's mill at St. Catharines, and Mr. L. carded the first roll produced in Upper Canada.

One Isaac Hull started from Burford to go to the settlement on Lake Erie, at Port Burwell. He lost his way in the woods, and for seventeen days wandered about until he finally reached his starting point, nearly famished. The faithful dog that accompanied him from home *did not return*, and it was always supposed that Hull ate his companion to sustain his own life.

When the Division Court was established the subject of our sketch was appointed bailiff, and discharged the duties of the office efficiently for many years.

At the present time Mr. Lester is in the enjoyment of a comfortable home, surrounded by his family, and enjoys all the more the luxuries of modern life in contrast with the privations of his early years. He has reached a green old age.

JOHN YEIGH

Came to Burford in May, 1800. He drove the first team of horses that passed through the Grand River swamp. He settled on the lot of land lying at the junction of the Norwich road with the Hamilton and London stone road, in the midst of towering pines, and surrounded by Indians, and was not long in making the forest yield to the great civilizer the axe, and as a consequence fields of grain soon pleased the heart of the emigrant and his family. For many years Mr. Yeigh's hospitable home was open to all, and became a temporary stopping place for many travellers. The red men also found in the honest Pennsylvanian a trusty friend, and many a night the capacious fire-place of the rude kitchen was surrounded by them, wrapped in their blankets, and heads to the fire, sleeping the sleep of innocence and confidence. It may show the Indian character in a favorable light, to remark that Mr. Yeigh never suffered the loss of a shilling's worth through them.

In 1811, Jacob Yeigh, the eldest son of John Yeigh, married Mary, daughter of Peter Lossing, of Norwich. Immediately after his marriage he took up his residence on the lot of land on which stands the village of Burford, and made his home there until his death in 1863. The farm is now in the possession of Edmund Yeigh, grand-son of John Yeigh, and son of Jacob Yeigh.

Jacob Yeigh served during the war of 1812, as Lieutenant, and Adam Yeigh, brother of Jacob, served with distinction under Gen. Brock. For his services, Queen Victoria granted him a beautiful silver medal; but it came too late to gladden the heart of him for whom it was intended. Both Jacob and Adam Yeigh were actively engaged as patriots in the rebellion of 1838, the former having to fly from his country, and the latter being under sentence of death for weeks at Hamilton. But those events looked at in the light of history, disarm the charge of disloyalty of its sting.

The family is now represented by Edmund Yeigh, who resides on the homestead. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the Burford Infantry Co'y., (No. 6 Brant Battalion) in 1866, when the Fenian excitement was at its height. He held the command for three years. He has also held a commission as a justice of the peace since 1864.

MICHAEL SHOWERS

And his family were among the first to enter Upper Canada. He was a "United Empire Loyalist;" immediately after the revolution (1788) came to Niagara, only to find suffering and want before him. The Government sent Mr. Showers with his family and some others to Quebec for protection during these troublous times.

He returned the next year and made his home on the Niagara frontier, where Michael Showers, Junior, now living on the Governor's Road, was born in 1798. The family removed to Burford in 1816.

Michael Showers the elder served as Captain in the war of 1812; and was at "Stoney Creek fight." Mr. Showers holds a poor opinion of the services rendered by the Indian allies in actual battle, but their adherence was useful as it inspired dread among the enemies.

Mr. Showers mentions Capt. Hatt, Thomas Racey and Mr. Holmes as being magistrates when he moved into Burford, with jurisdiction over a country as large as a German Principality.

In passing through Hamilton he found it to consist of a tailor's shop, occupied by Mr. Mills, and another building occupied by Samuel McAfee. Besides these there was but one other building in the "city." Michael Showers, Senior, long ago passed away, but the son still lives in the full possession of his faculties, and with unabated zeal delights to live over again in imagination those scenes of early history.

CHARLES S. PERLEY

Was born in New Brunswick, in 1796, and came to western Canada in 1801. At the commencement of the war he resided at Ancaster, but returned to Norfolk in 1814, and although not bearing arms he yet actively engaged in the service in connection with the Norfolk Battalion. He was at the gathering of our forces at Malcolm's in 1814, and gives a graphic description of the encounter with Gen. McArthur's cavalry, and the

retreat which ensued. Mr. Perley denounces in unmeasured terms the folly (as he calls it) of Colonel Ryerson and Capt. Salmon and Bostwick in throwing up a breastwork on the margin of the little creek at the scene of action, forgetting that one flank and the rear were completely exposed to attack, all the enemy requiring to do being to go a few yards further along the stream where no obstacle could prevent them crossing.

In 1838 Mr. Perley was gazetted Captain in the militia; since then he has been promoted to the position of Lieut. Colonel, which he now holds. The Colonel has for many years been a most active and energetic citizen. He has erected mills, cleared farms and in other ways been most effective in developing the resources of the country.

For eight or more years he was a member of the Township and County Councils, in fact he was one of the first Councillors elected in 1850, when the Township Council was first instituted. One incident may be given as illustrating the Colonel's honesty and independence: while Reeve of the Township in 1852, a proposition was made to grant a bonus in aid of the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad. This he supported, but on appealing to his constituents he found them to be strongly opposed to the measure. He thereupon at once sent in his resignation as Reeve. The reasons adduced by him for doing so were, that as his opinions clashed with those who sent him as their representative, he preferred to yield up his trust rather than violate his judgment.

A change has taken place since then in reference to voting bonuses, for in 1873 the Township voted \$30,000 to aid the proposed Brantford and Port Burwell Railway, and Col. Perley, instead of standing alone in the advocacy of the measure, had a good majority with him, who supported it. The Colonel has been twice married, his first wife being Elsie McCaul, daughter of Daniel McCaul, of Norfolk. She was his faithful helpmate for many years, and died in 1860. His present wife is a daughter of Sheriff Rapelje, of London District. They now reside at Burford near Bishopsgate; and the Colonel still enjoys a hale and hearty lease of life.

In making mention of a few only of the early settlers we feel that injustice is, involuntarily done to others as deserving of mention. Space will not permit us to mention minutely the Lymburners, Kellys, Charleses, Woodens, Mathews, Douglas, Gardners, Rounds, Allens, Evans, Fosters, Beemers, Martins and many others whose prominence demands attention. We hope however some abler pen will collect and publish, in some other form the facts which their lives present, and which, to the next, and all coming generations, would be a precious heirloom.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The following extract from an address issued by the Assembly to the people of the Canadas, gives an idea of the arguments used to arouse the spirit which seems to have actuated every class of the people at the opening of hostilities:

"Already have we the joy to remark, that the spirit of loyalty has burst forth in all its ancient splendor. The militia in all parts of the Province have volunteered their services with acclamation, and displayed a degree of energy worthy of the British name. They do not forget the blessings and privileges which they enjoy under the protection and fostering care of the British Empire, whose government is only felt in this country by acts of the purest justice, and most pleasing and efficacious benevolence. When men are called upon to defend every thing they call precious—their wives and children, their friends and possessions—they ought to be inspired with the noblest resolutions, and they will not be easily frightened by menaces, or conquered by force. And beholding as we do, the flame of patriotism burning from one end of the Canadas to the other, one cannot but entertain the most pleasing anticipations. Our enemies have indeed said that they can subdue this country by a proclamation; but it is our part to prove to them that they are sadly mistaken. That the population is determinedly hostile, and that the few who might be otherwise inclined, will find it their safety to be faithful."

As many, comparatively, of the early settlers of this county served their country in the war of 1812-13-14, perhaps a few notes of events will not be out of place.

Gen. Brock, in Aug. 1812, was moving on Detroit to effect its capture. He doubtless understood, to a certain extent, the peculiar character of Gen. Hull, who commanded the forces there. On the 14th he planted his batteries at Sandwich, opposite the fortress, and demanded its surrender, telling the besieged that unless his demands were complied with he could not restrain the Indians, of whom his force was in a large part composed. This demand, however, was refused. Early on the morning of the 16th, Brock's troops landed at Springwell, three miles below the town of Detroit, without opposition, and marched up in solid column towards the fort along the river bank. The Americans were strongly posted and with cannon loaded with grape, stood on a commanding eminence ready to sweep the advancing columns. Doubtless they expected an easy victory as they thus waited the approach of Gen. Brock and his forces; but at this moment the Stars and Stripes were lowered, the whole American army surrendering, not even making terms of capitulation. The surrender included Colonel Cass and Gen. McArthur, who were absent with detachments. When Gen. McArthur's sword was demanded of him, he indignantly broke it, tore the epaulettes from his shoulders and prostrated himself

upon the ground. The writer has seen a very beautiful medal of sterling silver, granted to Adam Yeigh, who served under Gen. Brock on this occasion.

In these early days messages were sent by horsemen, and the word came thus to Burford, calling for volunteers to assist in the siege of Detroit. All haste was made; volunteers were raised and sent immediately in response to the call—but the city had surrendered before their arrival. Among others who nearly reached their destination in time was Mr. Thos. Hornor and his 75 heroes from the Six Nation Indians of Grand River, who were within two days' march when Hull surrendered.

On the 26th of October, 1814, Gen. McArthur left Detroit with 700 cavalry as already mentioned. He intended to go through Canada to the assistance of Gen. Brown, who was besieged at Fort Erie. When McArthur arrived at Brantford, he met an unexpected obstacle. The river was high and what was of more consequence, our troops, composed of whites and Indians, were on the opposite bank. Shots were exchanged, a few casualties occurred, and Gen. McArthur having learned that our militia were gathering at Malcolm's mill in Oakland, turned aside and passing through Mount Pleasant, where he burned Perrin's mill, he reached Malcolm's mill. This he also burned. The enemy as we have said numbered 700, well mounted and drilled. Our militia were greatly inferior in number and discipline, and in all the confusion of a hasty gathering, a panic naturally ensued. Gen. McArthur returned to the west without going to Fort Erie.

A story is told of the Indians encamping for some days on the Yeigh and Miller farms, during the war. This took place after hostilities had ceased and the Indians, numbering several hundreds, found a resting place here for a brief season as they were on their way west. They were Shawanees, Wyandottes and Potawatamies, whose home was in the north-west, and who had been induced to espouse our cause through the influence and eloquence of Chief Tecumseh. Their stay in Burford was not advantageous to the community, rail fences being confiscated to cook the good fat hogs they stole from the inhabitants. They were nominally friends, yet their friendship was of so questionable a nature as to make all rejoice when they left.

About the advent of the century, Thos. Hornor was appointed a Captain, but it is difficult to conceive whence his men were obtained, unless his was a wandering commission, and one that would include Indians as well as white men. A statement of Col. G. W. Whitehead's Company, on parade in 1828, includes some names that will bear repetition here, for nearly all have passed away. They were Joseph Dutcher, Henry Dutcher, Reuben Dutcher, Adam Lampman, Abisha Rand, Jonathan Ryder, Rowland Ryder, Benjamin Ryder, Enoch Ryder, Platt and Pierce Cronk, the Higsons and a number more. At present there is a Company of infantry attached to the 38th in Brant Battalion. The officers are Capt. Stephen Wetmore and Lieut. Gilbert W. French; and a cavalry troop officered by Capt. Wm. Marshall, Lieut. T. Lloyd Jones, Cornet Charles Weir.

TOWNSHIP OF ONONDAGA.

This Township contains 22,282 acres, is situated at the south east extremity of the County, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Township of Brantford; on the south by the Township of Seneca in the County of Haldimand; on the east by the Township of Ancaster in the County of Wentworth; and on the west by the Township of Tuscarora, and the Grand River. It was originally a portion of the Indian reservation lands and some sixteen lots still remain in the possession of the Six Nation Indians. These lots are situated along the bank of the river and are the best land in the Township. An early settler near Middleport writes that the earliest settlers in this part of the Township of Onondaga (Middleport) were James Ferris, John Paterson and John Quin. They came in the year 1838, and after many travelling difficulties took up their abode near the mouth of what is now known as Big Creek.

Such a thing as a road was totally unknown; nothing but an Indian trail through the dense forest. They as in all new countries had many hardships to endure. They took up their abode together for the first year, until they could procure separate houses. Emigration in most cases is a matter of necessity not of choice, and they were certainly no exception to the rule. Their flour they had to drag on wooden sledges from Seneca, Caledonia then being in obscurity.

Later in the same year several Scotch emigrants settled a little north of these; and this same year a Captain Murray proposed to start a grocery at the mouth of Big Creek. The settlers turned out *en masse*, raised and finished a house for him in a day.

The first settler in what is now the village of Middleport, was Mr. John Solomon Hager; he came in the latter part of 1838. He was son-in-law to a Mr. Currie who had settled in the Township of Seneca, in the year 1836, and who proved to be a friendly assistance to those early pioneers in helping them with their families in procuring homes.

At the western end of the village of Middleport, where Mr. F. O. Dee now resides, the Indians had their council house, known Peddie, and was raised on July 2nd, 1844. The people flocked as the long house. On the grounds where Mr. Hager settled they had as their "fire grounds," and on this they burned their dog, a custom which the pagan Indians hold to the present day. This made the grounds sacred to them, and on this account they made every effort to drive him off by abusing him. At one time they tore his house to the ground from over his head. At

another they beat him until they left him for dead. Otherwise they were very harmless and friendly to the settlers. The earliest frame barn in these parts belonged to Mr. Hager, and was built in the year 1843, and the second to Mr. Wm. Peddie, and was raised on July 2nd, 1844. The people flocked from all around to see them, they were such a novelty at this time. The first fanning mill was owned by Mr. Ferris. This being the only one, it served the whole neighborhood and was borrowed for miles around.

Mr. Charles Baldwin carried on the first business in Middleport, by opening a grocery, and the village dates its existence from that time.

In the year 1836 a dam was made on the river at Caledonia in 1838 the tow path was surveyed. The commissioners sent to negotiate with the Indians for the surrender of their lands were Col. Jarvis and Major Winniett, and the surrender took place in 1839 and 1840. Previous to this the Indians were all settled in Onondaga Township. In the fall of 1840 and spring of 1841, the Township was surveyed by Kirkpatrick, and valued in 1841 and 1842.

In 1842 a meeting was held in May's Tavern for the purpose of electing Pathmasters, Collector, Assessor, and a Representative for the Council in the County of Wentworth, in Gore District, at which Mr. Peter McKorrechear was the Representative sent, T. Conboy, sr., was the Assessor appointed and Mr. Frank Walker, sr., Collector. The first School was established on the farm of Mr. Thomas Gilmore, in the year 1841, and known as S. Sec. No. 1, and was taught by a Mr. Shannon. In 1842, another was built near the mouth of Big Creek, and known as S. Sec. No. 2, taught by a Mr. David Dick. Afterwards it was removed about a mile and a half west on to a farm belonging to Mr. Jacob Boyce, where it remains to the present day. The first clergyman who visited this settlement was a Rev. Mr. Hill, an English Church minister. The few settlers brought their children to be baptized by him. This was really necessary as he was the only clergyman of any sect here at that time. Not having any building for public worship he was obliged to preach in dwelling houses, barns, or in any place he found suitable. Rev. Dr. Ferrier, Presbyterian minister from Caledonia, found his way to Onondaga to spread the Gospel in a somewhat similar manner among the people. The first church in Onondaga was erected by the New England Company. This church is still known as the Tuscarora church. It stands midway between Onondaga and Middleport. Those in the upper end have reason to love this little church, for very few families there are but have dear friends slumbering in its little graveyard. Those in the lower end carried their dead to Seneca, that being their nearest place for interment.

The Baptist church in Trafalgar settlement is also a pretty old church; it was built in 1854. Middleport was frequently visited in its earliest days by clergymen of different denominations who preached the Gospel in what was formerly used for a Town Hall.

The M. E. Chapel was the first church in Middleport, and a few years afterwards an English church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in the centre of the village, on grounds presented to the church by Mr. R. Wade, merchant of this village, who died in 1863.

The inhabitants of Onondaga are principally British emigrants a large fraction being Irish and of Protestant faith.

When Jas. Ferris, John Quin and John Patterson came to America from Ireland, they first settled in the United States. This being the year of the rebellion they were driven out. After settling in Onondaga, they were fined \$30 each for trespassing. This being before the land was surveyed.

There are but two post-offices in Onondaga Township, namely, Tuscarora and Onondaga. Mr. W. S. Buckwell has been postmaster at the latter village for twenty years, having taken the office in 1855. The well known Indian Chief, G. H. M. Johnson, owns 200 acres of splendid land situated midway between the villages of Onondaga and Middleport, (Tuscarora P. O.)

The first Township Council was elected in 1850. The municipality was then called the "United Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora;" but so soon as the Indian Land Reservation was definitely settled it lapsed into Onondaga Township only. The names of the first councillors were W. N. Alger, George May, Peter McKerracher and William Oliver. We find among the rules that were made for the guidance of the first Council of this township, one which commands "that no councillor shall speak disrespectfully of the Queen or any of the Royal family, or person administering the government of this Province; nor shall he use unmannerly or indecent language against the proceedings of this Council, or against particular councillors," &c. The township has now but one leading road through it which runs not only through its whole length, but also forms a prominent thoroughfare all the way to the shores of Lake Erie. This road was opened at an early date and was for many years largely travelled by persons passing toward the lake shore.

Prominent among the early settlers, besides those already mentioned, were Sands R. Howley, George Thomas, Richard Harris, William Harrison, Thomas Baker, John Berry, James and Samuel Simpson, Abram Diamond, John Whiting, (father of Mathew Whiting, Esq.); George Barton, Philip Gillard, Robert Griffiths, James Graham, Richard Herdsman, who was Township Treasurer for over twenty years; Daniel McNaughton, (who was an active politician); James Bateman, William Othred, Alfred Dickenson, Alexander Buchanan, Isaac Hodgins, Alexander Fair, James Grant, Esq., Justice of the Peace; George Johnston, John and Ebenezer Merrill, William Dutton,

who owned a hotel and the little wharf known as Dutton's Landing; William D. Soules, who was the first store-keeper in Onondaga and also the first postmaster; David Smith, the keeper of a small grocery in the village of Onondaga, which village was originally called Smith's Corners, about the year 1845; Colonel Wilson, (father of Mrs. John Cameron and R. M. Wilson, Clerk of the Township of Brantford); Major W. N. Alger, William Oliver, Richard Youard, who managed the first store in the village of Middleport for Arthur Smith, about the year 1853.

There is no bridge over the Grand River between Cockshutt's bridge on the Newport Stone Road and Caledonia, which proves a very serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora. There formerly was one at Newport, but being carried away by the freshet several years ago has been replaced by a ferry only. There are also ferries at Onondaga and Middleport villages. The population is 2,000.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

EDMUND BURKE WOOD.

The Hon. Edmund Burke Wood, the present Chief Justice of Manitoba, was born near Chippawa, Upper Canada, in 1817. His father was of Irish extraction and removed from the United States to Canada in 1812. He ultimately took up his abode with his family in the township of Beverley, in what was then known as the Gore District, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. Mr. Wood had several sons, all of whom possessed much energy of mind and character, but the most remarkable one is the gentleman whose name appears above. Edmund Burke Wood received such an educational training as could be obtained in the common schools of the day. As a school boy he was distinguished as much for his pluck as his capacity. Having lost an arm before he attained to man's estate, his attention was diverted by that circumstance into a new channel, and he seems to have resolved to apply himself to professional studies since physical disability denied him success in the field of physical labor. We believe he spent some time in the business of teaching, after which he repaired to Oberlin College in Ohio, in which he matriculated and proceeded in the regular course of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to Canada he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Freeman & Jones, Hamilton, but came to Brantford in 1850, some time prior to his admission to the Bar. Here he was articled to Archibald Gilkison, Esq., and on being admitted as an attorney, formed a partnership with the late Peter B. Long, Barrister-at-Law, with whom he was associated for several years. In 1853 Mr. Wood was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in the then recently organized County of Brant, and about the same time acted as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of School Trustees. In 1854 he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada. He held the office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown for a little more than a year, when the late Duncan Cameron, Esq., succeeded him. In the early part of 1856, the transfer of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway was made over from the original Company, to an English Company, known as the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company, with Captain Barlow, as Managing Director. Of this Company Mr. Wood was appointed Solicitor, and it was through his assistance, and by his advice that the lease of the road to, and its amalgamation with the Grand Trunk Railway were effected. Mr. Wood's professional business had now become very lucrative and extensive. From the first he had distinguished himself at the Bar, especially as a *Nisi Prius* advocate, and as such even as early as 1857 he had few superiors in the Province. About 1858 he began to interest himself in political matters, with which he remained identified up to the time of his appointment as Chief Justice of Manitoba. He canvassed actively against the late Rev. William Ryerson, who represented this County for a brief period, and at the general election of 1863 he received the nomination, and defeated that gentleman with a large majority. In politics as in law Mr. Wood speedily made his mark, and became distinguished as one of the leading debaters in Parliament. His vigorous style of oratory, together with the fact that the County he represented was named after a celebrated Indian Chief, and contained considerable Indian population, induced the late Mr. McGee to apply to him the somewhat apposite and felicitous epithet of "Big Thunder, Member for Tuscarora," one of those designations that survive the occasion and remain attached to their subject during life. Mr. Wood was an active promoter of confederation and when that change was brought about in 1867, he was invited by the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald to enter the Ontario Cabinet as Provincial Treasurer, and thus became a member of the Executive Council. This Cabinet is known in political history as the "Patent Combination" from the circumstance that it was a coalition Cabinet comprising two Conservatives, the Hon. John Carling and the Hon. M. C. Cameron, one Radical Reformer, the Hon. E. B. Wood, one Baldwin Reformer, the Hon. Stephen Richards, and one Glengarry Reformer, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, who had opinions of his own which he adhered to stubbornly through evil report and through good report. Immediately after his acceptance of office Mr. Wood returned to his constituents for re-election. Failing however to secure the nomination of the Reform convention then assembled, he announced his intention of running both for the House of Commons and the Ontario Assembly, *coute qui coute*, and he carried on his canvass with such vigor and address that he vanquished both his opponents Messrs. Leeming and Bigger. In 1871 at the general elections he was again returned to the House of Assembly by a fair majority, having been opposed

on that occasion by Mr. David Plewes, the nominee of the Reform Convention. In 1872, when the House met in Toronto, and it was found that the administration had lost control of the majority of the members, Mr. Wood resigned his portfolio as Treasurer, a circumstance that precipitated unquestionably the downfall of the government, which however could not have been averted in any event many days longer. For this Mr. Wood was severely taken to task by the Conservatives, but his own vindication of his conduct was generally held to have proven him guiltless. Party lines were now once more re-established, and the member for South Brant took his stand among his natural allies, the Reformers of the County. In 1872 he did not offer himself for re-election, but soon after on Mr. Blake's retirement from West Durham, Mr. Wood was chosen as his successor and was elected for the Commons by a large majority.

In the debate which immediately preceded the disastrous fall of Sir John Macdonald's government, Mr. Wood greatly distinguished himself. His speech on that occasion, which occupied five hours in delivery, was thought by many who heard it to have been the ablest effort of that memorable period. As an argument, exhaustive of all the facts connected with what is known as the "Pacific Scandal," and as a summary of evidence bearing upon, or deducible from these facts it was certainly a masterly performance.

On the formation of the new government many of his friends considered that Mr. Wood was entitled to the position of Finance Minister, as he had always shown a remarkable aptitude for dealing with financial questions, and possessed that clearness and comprehensiveness of intellect and the readiness of resource, combined with the facility of speech which render addresses on the budget not only instructive, but pleasing. Though probably disappointed with the result of the movements which culminated in the formation of a Ministry from which he was excluded, Mr. Wood continued to give the Reform government at Ottawa a vigorous and cordial support until he was appointed Chief Justice of the Prairie Province in 1874, an office which he had well earned and which it is not too much to say no lawyer in the country was better qualified to fill.

Since his advent to the sphere of his new duties, Mr. Wood has accomplished a great deal for the due administration of justice and the better security of life and property in Manitoba.

On a review of Mr. Wood's life and character, the opportunities he enjoyed and the obstacles he overcame, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him an extraordinary man. Both at the Bar and in Parliament he evinced many remarkable qualities. His mind active, original, capacious, is at the same time of a thoroughly practical cast. It is doubtful if any other man at present in political life possesses superior qualifications as a politician and a statesman.

A history of the County of Brant would be incomplete without some adequate record of a gentleman who may be regarded as "to the manner born" and as one to whom the County and Town of Brantford in many ways owe no inconsiderable portion of their present prosperity.

TOWNSHIP OF OAKLAND.

Oakland is the smallest township in the County of Brant, containing 10,235 acres of land. It is in shape a right-angled triangle with its longest side adjoining the Township of Brantford on the north, and is otherwise bounded by Burford Township on the west, and the Township of Townsend in the County of Norfolk on the south. This township was originally surveyed by the late Thos. Walsh, in about the year 1796, and was intended as an appendage of the Township of Townsend. It was at first called Townsend Gore, but afterwards it was attached to Burford and was called Burford Gore. It obtained the name of Oakland on being made a municipality of this County. In 1850 it was set apart for municipal purposes, and its first council met at the tavern of Isaac B. Malcolm, in what is now known as the village of Oakland, on the 21st day of January of the same year. The names of the gentlemen who composed this council were Eliakim Malcolm, James Malcolm, John Fddy, Charles Chapin and Wellington McAlister. Eliakim Malcolm, Esq., had the honor of serving as the first Reeve of the Township, and the late John Toyn occupied the position of its first Clerk. Only two of the gentlemen named are now living, namely: John Eddy and Wellington McAlister. Among others who are deserving of mention as being the early pioneers of this section of the County are Wm. Thompson, Sr., John Eddy, Daniel Secord, Robert Eadie, Sr., Robt. Elliott, James Llyod, Moses Baldwin, Geo. Cunningham, Silas Burch, Richard Cowles, Angus Campbell, Samuel Thompson, James Knight, Shubul D. Malcolm, Hiram Westbrook, James McIlwrath, Jonathan Plowman, A. B. Smith, Asa Secord, John Taylor and Mordecai Westbrook.

The township is distinguished as being very fertile, wheat and other grains being produced upon its well tilled acres in abundance. It is watered by Malcolm's creek and its many tiny tributaries, the former running from east to west. A gravelled road leading to Mount Pleasant village and Brantford Township affords the inhabitants of Oakland an excellent thoroughfare in that direction, and the gravelled road which is known as Cockshutt's road, runs across the east end of the township. This road leading as it does to the County town affords the people of Oakland every facility for reaching Brantford market.

There are six public schools under efficient management in

XII.

this municipality. It has also two post offices, three hotels, three churches, representing the Baptist, Canada Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist denominations. The present population of the township is about 1200. It may be interesting to future readers to note that Oakland has \$5,400 permanently invested for educational purposes. This money is secured by mortgage on real estate and at present draws from 7 to 8 per cent. interest per annum. The assessed value of the real estate is at present \$310,500, and the assessed value of personal property \$42,650, making total of \$353,200.

Situated in this township is the famous Malcolm's mill-pond, referred to elsewhere in this history, where early on a Sunday morning in the year 1814 some hundreds of our brave militia made a hasty and very unceremonious retreat on the approach of the American Gen. McArthur with some thousand mounted riflemen. It is even said that the commanding officers of the Canadian forces in their efforts to evade disconcerting the Yankee cavalry, plunged with their prancing steeds into the midst of the pond itself, and were only rescued from its treacherous quicksands by dint of the persevering efforts of their subalterns. History records the killed, wounded and missing in this well contested struggle as one man. The Americans not satisfied apparently with the victory wrenched after this most extraordinary fashion from an enemy which had not always shown the white feather with so much alacrity, fired Malcolm's mills before leaving. With equal bravery they burnt the mills at Waterford, and made their way out of the province by way of Long Point.

The history of this township is necessarily brief as most of the early events occurring in it are given at greater length in the sketches of contiguous sections of the County.

TOWN OF BRANTFORD.

Brantford is the County Town and judicial seat of the County of Brant. It is admirably situated on the high ridge of land skirting the north bank of the Grand River, and has fine views over a large extent of country, comprising the beautiful and meandering valley of the river. It derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian Chief, the Indians having a ford or crossing place at this point which was known as Brant's ford. The population is about ten thousand. Situated in the centre of a highly cultivated agricultural district, it has become one of the most thriving commercial and manufacturing towns in the Province. It possesses many substantial and prepossessing public buildings and private residences, most of them being built of white brick, for which the town is noted, and giving it a bright and modern appearance. The streets are broad and well planted with shade trees, which with the care bestowed on the private residence generally, much enhance the beauty of the surroundings. The picturesque location of the town, its healthy and bracing atmosphere, and the beautiful scenery and magnificent drives which abound in its suburbs, present attractions to the eye of the stranger which are offered by few inland towns. It is at the head of navigation on the Grand River, and is advantageously situated on the Buffalo and Detroit section of the Grand Trunk Railway, on which it is one of the most important Stations. It also has direct communication with the Great Western Railway of Canada by a branch line to Harrisburg, distant eight miles; and the Brantford and Port Burwell Railway is partly built, which when completed, will give it direct communication with Lake Erie.

EARLY DAYS.

Brantford may be said to have first had a location and a name somewhere about the year 1820. In the year 1824 there were a few settlers on the site of the town. Stores were then kept by John A. Wilkes, S. V. R. Douglas, and Nathan Gage, and shoe shops by William D. Dutton and A. Huntington. The first saw and grist mills were erected by Henry T. Sage and Marshal Lewis, which in 1830 passed into the hands of Jedediah Jackson, who was the first person to pay cash for wheat, the usual system of "trade" as in vogue in all new settlements having prevailed up to that time. The site of the town was surrendered by the Indians to the Crown on the 19th of April, 1830, and was laid out and surveyed by Lewis Burwell the same year. The surrender was prepared by Lewis Burwell, and the document is witnessed by James Racey, William Holme, L. Burwell, John Norton, and John Brant, Superintendent of the Six Nation Indians. Immediately after the surrender the settlement of the town was proceeded with, the lots being sold to actual settlers at an upset price of ten pounds per lot. About this time a tannery was built by Rufus Houghton and two hotels started by John Lovejoy and William D. Dutton respectively. The first distillery was built by John A. Wilkes in 1830, and a second one shortly afterwards by William Kerby; other grist mills were also built by the same individuals, Mr. Wilkes' on the present site of Mr. Alfred Watts' mill, and Mr. Kerby's is still in operation as Mr. Plewes' Kerby mill. William Spencer built the first brewery in 1832, on the site now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The incorporation of the Grand River Navigation Company, and the building of the canal which made Brantford the head of Navigation, added materially to the early increase and prosperity of the town. The Company was chartered by an Act of Parliament in the reign of William the IV. The canal was built out in 1840, and after its completion Brantford progressed rapidly. Its great advantages for shipping produce through the Grand River, and also being situated on the great thoroughfare from Hamilton to London, and the western counties, contributed greatly to its increase in the days ere

railways were dreamed or thought of in the struggling settlements of western Canada. Its water communication enabled steamers to ply regularly between it and Buffalo, and through the Welland Canal with Lake Ontario. Its early inhabitants were industrious and enterprising—and surrounded by farming lands as fair as any in the Garden of Canada, the young town grew and flourishing apace, while its sometime rivals, Ancaster and Mount Pleasant, which could claim a much more ancient lineage, stood still in the march of progress, ore long to go into decadence and stagnation—mere hostleries in the by-ways of a progressive country.

Ere 1846 the town had made such rapid strides in wealth and importance that incorporation was deemed desirable. The population was nearly three thousand, and numerous industries had taken root and were flourishing and increasing. The Act of Incorporation was duly passed in July, 1847, and the first meeting of the Town Council was held on the 9th of September, 1847. There being no town hall the first meetings of the corporate wisdom were held at Bradley's Inn, which was located nearly opposite the present Kerby House, about where Bradley's livery stables now stand. The Councillors of 1847 were Dr. Alfred Digby, John W. Downs, Wm. Muirhead, Jas. Wilkes, William Walker, Joseph Gardner and Daniel M. Gilkison. Each ward was at that time represented by one Councillor, the town being divided into seven wards, viz: west, north, south, King's, Queen's, Brant, and east wards. The Mayor was elected by the vote of the Council, and the first contest for the Mayoralty was between William Muirhead and Dr. Digby, and resulted in the election of Mr. Muirhead by the casting vote of John W. Down, the Chairman. The first town clerk was John R. Macdonald, a lawyer, well and favorably known in his day. On the 5th of October, 1847, the Council ceased to meet at Bradley's, a hall having been erected for that purpose on the north west corner of Dalhousie and Market sts. In 1848 the Board consisted of Wilkes, Walker, Downs, Digby, Gardner, J. D. Clement and Henry Yardington; Dr. Digby, Mayor. In 1849 of Gilkison, Digby, Wilkes, Gardner, John Steell, Duncan McKay, and James Turner. In 1850 the present division into wards was made, with three Councillors to each ward. The following was the first Council under this new John H. Moore; Brant, Jas. Wilkes, Jas. McMichael and Jas. arrangement; King's Ward, William Walker, Charles Watts and H. Yardington; Queens, P. C. VanBrocklin, A. Kirkland and Woodyatt; North, Jas. Dalton, Alex. Girvin and Jno. Maxwell; East, Alfred Reid, C. R. Wilkes and William Mathews. A chronological list of the Mayors of the town may not be uninteresting. They were as follows:

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1847. | William Muirhead. |
| 1848-9. | Dr. Alfred Digby. |
| 1850. | P. C. VanBrocklin. |
| 1851. | John H. Moore. |
| 1852. | A. Huntington. |
| 1853. | George S. Wilkes. |
| 1854. | James Kerby. |
| 1855-6. | William Mathews. |
| 1857. | Thomas Botham. |
| 1858. | M. W. Pruyn. |
| 1859. | Thomas Botham. |
| 1860-1-2-3. | Joseph D. Clement. |
| 1864-5. | James Weyms. |
| 1866-7-8. | John Elliott. |
| 1869-70-1. | William Mathews. |
| 1872. | William Paterson. |
| 1873-4. | William Mathews. |
| 1875. | Dr. J. W. Digby. |

Mr. Macdonald was Town Clerk from 1847 to 1850; Charles Robinson 1850 to 1851; George Valey, 1851 to 1856; Gabriel Balfour from 1856 to 1859, when Mr. James Woodyatt the present efficient incumbent was appointed.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Brantford was named "The Sentinel," and was commenced in the year 1834, by a Mr. Keeler. In 1837 it passed into the hands of Mr. Henry Lemmon, who changed its name to "The Courier." Mr. Lemmon still remains at the head of this paper, which is now in the forty-first year of its publication. It is what is known as an eight column, four page paper and is Conservative in politics. A daily edition of "The Courier" was issued on the 16th of October, 1871.

The Brant County "Herald" was the name of the second newspaper venture in Brantford. This paper was started by a Mr. W. Johnson, a writer of considerable ability, in the year 1840. It was issued weekly and semi-weekly. In 1855 it passed into the hands of Piggott and Nicholson, who added to the other editions of "The Herald" that of a daily issue. This paper subsequently passed into other hands; and after many and severe vicissitudes was finally discontinued in the year 1861.

On the 12th of October, 1852, a paper called the "Conservative Expositor," was issued by the late Henry Racey, who sold it in 1860 to the late C. E. Stewart. The latter gentleman changed the name of the paper to that of "The Brant Expositor," and conducted it in the interest of the Reform Party.

Mr. Stewart having purchased the Hamilton Times newspaper removed to that City in 1864, placing Mr. Samuel I. Jones in charge of the Expositor. Mr. Jones was succeeded in the position of manager of this paper by Mr. William C. Trimble, in the year 1866. This gentleman having to resign the conduct of The Expositor, owing to ill-health, in February, 1867, Mr. Robert Mathison was placed at its head.

In March 1872 Mr. Mathison was appointed Bursar of the Lunatic Asylum, London, and was succeeded in the management of The Expositor by Mr. Trimble. The Daily Edition of the Expositor first appeared on the 3rd of April, 1873.

Mr. Stewart, the proprietor, dying in February, 1873, The Expositor was purchased by Messrs. William Watt, jr., B. A., Barrister, and William C. Trimble, late manager. The firm is styled and known as W. C. Trimble & Co., who are the present publishers and proprietors.

This firm enlarged the weekly edition of the paper to thirty six columns and otherwise improved it in appearance.

It the year 1869 a Job Printing Office was opened in Brantford by Mr. William C. Trimble, who disposed of it in June, 1870, to Mr. E. G. Hart. This gentleman commenced the publication of the "Brant Union" newspaper, in June, 1872. In August, 1873, he sold it to Mr. F. VanNorman, who, after conducting the paper one year, leased the establishment to Mr. Joshua T. Johnson, the present publisher of the Union. This constitutes the fourth newspaper venture in Brantford, and the third which still has an existence.

It was in the fall of 1872, however, that the most extraordinary attempt in the newspaper line ever made in Brantford, was set on foot. Then Mr. Joseph T. Kerby, brother of Mr. James Kerby, founder of the Kerby Hotel, opened a printing office in this town, and commenced the publication of "The Daily News." Mr. Kerby's capital was understood to be quite limited, and after a few months of precarious existence as a publisher, he sold out his interest in the concern to an American, named Edward A. Percy. This gentleman refurnished his office with all the newest and most expensive type and machinery and pushed his paper with a vigor quite new to the publishing trade in Brantford. He early introduced a systematic process of blackmail; and few citizens of any prominence escaped from forced contributions to his coffers. Percy was beaten, sued, fined and imprisoned for practising his nefarious games, but all to little purpose; and it was only when an indictment for bigamy together with several other causes involving the liberty of his person, required his presence before the courts, that he resolved to go "across the line." After his departure people breathed easier and his creditors at once took possession of his effects and wound up an estate which had cost many thousands of dollars, but which did not pay twenty-five per cent. of the liabilities. It is safe to say, even in a dry history like this, that Edward A. Percy was in some respects the most notable newspaper publisher who ever attempted to cater to the reading public of Brantford. His career was as brief as notorious, less than one year sufficing to terminate it, and that too in a most inglorious manner.

MASONIC SOCIETIES.

There is one scarlet and two blue lodges of this order in Brantford.

Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 20, was instituted on the 5th of March, 1860. Meets first Monday in every month.

Brant Lodge, No. 45, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Register of Canada, was chartered November 26th, 1855, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. This lodge meets Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

Doric Lodge, No. 121, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Register of Canada, was instituted September 26th, 1860. It meets Friday, on or before full moon.

ODD FELLOWS' SOCIETIES.

Brant Encampment, No. 4, was organized in March, 1868. Meets first and third Fridays in each month.

Gore Lodge, No. 34, was instituted December 27th, 1854. Meets every Thursday evening.

Harmony Lodge, No. 215, was instituted on the 26th of June, 1873. Meets every Tuesday evening.

Banner Degree Lodge, No. 5, was instituted May 29th, 1874. Meets second Friday in each month.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

Brant County Lodge meets in Brantford the first Tuesday in February and June.

The Royal Scarlet Chapter meets on the 14th of every alternate month.

Brant Lodge, No. 197, meets the first Thursday of every month.

Nassau Lodge, No. 15, Young Britons, meets the first and third Mondays of each month.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The St. Andrew's Benevolent Society of the town and township of Brantford, was first instituted on the 30th November, (St. Andrew's Day), 1850, and has remained continuously in operation ever since. Its members consist of Scotchmen and persons of Scotch descent, and its objects as defined by its original members were, "to relieve the wants of destitute Scotchmen; members who may become indigent; and the widows and children of members; to assist emigrants from Scotland by advice and assistance; and render all aid to their distressed countrymen in their power." The original promoters of the society who convened at its first meeting were, John Steele, Alex. Kirkland, James Wallace, James Walkinshaw, John Cameron, William Watt, Henry Kirkland, Allen Cleghorn, John Lennox Hodge,

Henry M. Finlayson, P. S. Stewart, James McKay, John W. Petrie, and Dr. Bowie. Beyond the charitable purposes for which the Society was formed it has always been customary for the members to celebrate in some suitable manner the anniversary of their Patron Saint. A public dinner has generally been the form this demonstration has taken, which has universally been marked by pleasant intercourse with "brethren" and friends of other national societies, in speech, mirth and song. The following are the list of presidents of the Society:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1850-1. | John Steele. |
| 1852. | A. Kirkland. |
| 1853-4. | E. Roy. |
| 1855. | Duncan McKay. |
| 1856-7-8-9-60-61. | A. Cleghorn. |
| 1862. | A. Robertson. |
| 1863. | W. H. DeLisle. |
| 1864-5. | William Watt. |
| 1866. | William Grant. |
| 1867-8. | A. Robertson. |
| 1869. | J. T. Gilkison. |
| 1870-1. | Thos McLean. |
| 1872-3. | Wm. Paterson, M. P. |
| 1874. | Robert Henry. |

The average number of members who identify themselves with the Society is about 40. Quarterly or half-yearly meetings are held for the disposal of business. During its existence a great deal of good has been done by the Society in the way of extending relief to distressed Scotchmen. The following are the present office-bearers: President, Robert Henry; 1st Vice-President, J. K. Osborne; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Philip; Treasurer, William Watt; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Cochran; Physician, Dr. Philip; Secretary, William Watt, Jr.; Committee, Adam Spence, John Henry and James Grierson.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In 1853, Victoria Temple, No. 5, was organized, and in 1872 it was re-organized and its name changed to Brant Temple, No. 5. Meets every Friday evening. There is also what is known as the Brant County Convention which meets quarterly.

Model Division, No. 99, Sons of Temperance, meets every Monday evening.

Grand River Division, No. 68, Sons of Temperance, meets each Wednesday evening.

The St. Patrick's Temperance and Benevolent Society, organized in 1874, meets the first Sunday and third Monday in each month. This society has a circulating library and sustains a debating club.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The St. Vincent De Paul Society, whose object is to minister to the worthy poor within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, meets every Sunday, at 12.30 p. m.

The St. George's Society, organized about 1868, has for its object the assistance of and ministering to the wants and necessities of Englishmen. It is in a very flourishing condition.

Court Endeavor, Ancient Order of Foresters, was organized in October, 1874.

CHURCHES.

St. Jude's Church of England is located on Peel street, corner of Dalhousie. It is built of brick, gothic style of architecture, and was erected in 1872. Cost, about \$6,000. Seating capacity, about 400. The congregation was organized in 1870 and numbers about 500. The Rev. G. J. R. Salter is the rector.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Wellington street, near Queen. It is a frame building with a seating capacity of about 350. The body is a small one, organized in 1869, and has a membership of only about 50. The Rev. S. Williamson is the pastor.

The Primitive Methodist Church is located on Market street near Marlborough. It is a small brick structure, erected in 1856, at a cost of about \$3,500, and will accommodate about 300. The society was organized in 1854. Present membership about 70. Rev. Luke Hall is the pastor.

The British M. E. Church, (colored), is located on Murray street, between Dalhousie and Darling. It is frame, was built in 1865, and will seat some 300. This church was organized in 1835 and numbers now only about 50. The Rev. T. L. Turpin is pastor.

Brant Avenue Methodist Church is located on the corner of Brant Avenue and Richmond streets. It is a handsome brick structure, and was erected in 1871 and enlarged in 1875. Cost, about \$25,000. The seating capacity is between 600 and 700 persons. The society was organized in July, 1870, and numbers about 210 members. This society has erected another edifice in West Brantford, on Oxford street, which is now completed, in order to meet the wants of its adherents in this outlying part of the town. Rev. B. B. Keefer is the pastor.

Wellington street Methodist Church is a large and finely finished brick edifice situated on Wellington street, between Market and Queen streets. It was erected in 1854, and has seating room for about 1,000 persons. The society was formed about 1835, and now numbers about 250. The Rev. A. Langford is the pastor.

The First Baptist Church situated on West street, opposite Chatham, is a large and commodious brick edifice, having a seating capacity of about 800.

This church was first organized with 26 members, on the

22nd of December, 1833. The Rev. Wm. Reese, (still alive), was the first pastor. At the organization Elder Crandal preached the sermon, Elder Pickle gave the right hand of fellowship and Elder Maybee gave the charge to the church.

Elder Reese resigned in 1841, the church numbering about 80 members, and after him the Rev. N. Bosworth, F. R. A. S., and the Rev. S. Read supplied the pulpit. In 1843, the Rev. John Winterbotham became pastor, and was succeeded in 1850 by the Rev. Thomas L. Davidson, D. D., under whose pastorate the church flourished greatly, 103 being added by baptism in five years. The present fine edifice was erected under the pastorate of Mr. Davidson. Present membership is about 425. This church has had great prosperity and has already sent out two off-shoots, the Tabernacle being the first, and East Ward Church the second. The present pastor is the Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church is situated on Colborne street, between Queen and Market. It is a fine brick edifice, formerly a music hall, and capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. This church was organized in 1871. The Rev. Robert Cameron, M. A., late of New York city, is the pastor.

The East Ward Baptist Church is also a brick building, erected and opened this (1875) summer. It is situated on Dalhousie street, East Ward, and will accommodate about 400. As stated above, this church, like the Tabernacle, is an out-growth of the First Baptist Church, and was organized on the 27th of September, 1875. Membership, about 50. Rev. John Alexander is the pastor.

The Messiah's Church is a small brick building situated at the corner of Queen and Wellington streets. It was organized in 1869, and the church cost \$2,500. Seating capacity, about 250. The Rev. H. P. Cutter, is the pastor.

St. Basil's Church, (R. C.) on Palace street, is a very fine building of white brick with cut stone dressings. This church is 155 feet by 64, exclusive of buttresses. The transepts are 90 feet in width; height of nave, 52 feet. The ceiling is grained with moulded ribs and basses. The church consists of nave, aisles, north and south chapels and sanctuary, with vestry in the rear. The front is finished with two towers, the larger one rising to the height of 180 feet. The windows throughout are of handsome, stained, enamelled glass. Total cost, about \$25,000. Seating capacity, about 1,200. Number of members, 2,000. Rev. P. Bardou is the parish priest.

The First Congregational Church is situated on George street, corner of Wellington. It is a brick structure, erected in 1865, at a cost of some \$13,000. Seating capacity, about 700. The society was organized about 1834. Present membership, about 120. The Rev. E. C. W. McColl, B. A., is the pastor.

A Second Congregational Church called "Emmanuel Church," was formed on the 7th of October, 1875, which for the time being meets for worship in the Wickliffe Hall. Membership, about 30.

Wellington Street Presbyterian Church is located on the corner of George and Wellington streets. It is a frame building and the oldest church edifice in town. It was organized December 9th, 1845. Present membership, 105. The Rev. Thomas Lowry is the pastor.

Grace Church, (Episcopalian), is located on Albion street, opposite Church. It is a fine brick structure, erected in 1855, at a cost of \$22,000. Seating capacity, about 900. The society was organized about 1828 and numbers some 350 families. Rev. R. H. Starr, M. A., is the rector.

Zion Presbyterian Church is located on Darling street, opposite Victoria square. It is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1853-4 at a cost of \$20,000, and has a seating capacity of 900. The society was organized in 1853. The number of members is 510. The Rev. Wm. Cochran, D. D., is pastor.

The West Brant Mission Church is a preaching station under the care of Zion Church. The Rev. James Miller, a missionary, is in charge. Steps are being taken for the erection of a church.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTORIES.

The Victoria Foundry situated on Cedar Street, from Brant Avenue to William, is an extensive brick building, established by Mr. William Buck, its present proprietor, in 1856. This is a first class establishment employing over 100 men. The manufactory is almost wholly devoted to the making of stoves, ploughs and heavy castings. The sales amounting to about \$150,000 per annum, shows it to be a leading manufactory.

The Kerby Mower and Reaper Works located on Colborne Street, near the G. W. R. depot, were established in 1872 by the present proprietors, A. Harris, Son & Co. About fifty hands are employed in this establishment, and the annual sales are about \$150,000.

The Watrous Engine Works Company was established in 1844 as the Brantford Engine Works, and incorporated in 1874 as the Watrous Engine Works Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. About 170 men are employed in the manufacture of engines, saw and grist mill machinery, rotary pumps and water works. A specialty is made of portable saw mills. Their sales amount to about \$220,000 per annum.

The Brantford Stove Works of B. G. Tisdale & Son, were established in 1850. They are situated on Dalhousie Street, extending from King to Queen, and consist of a main brick building four stories high, a moulding floor in the rear, mounting shop, blacksmith shop, pattern shop, etc., in the rear. About 40 men are employed and over 100 kinds and sizes of

stoves are manufactured. Immediately connected with the works is a large retail stove and house furnishing emporium, fronting on Colborne Street, which is 137 feet deep, 25 feet in width, and three stories high.

The Furniture manufactory of John Builder, located on the canal, about a mile and a half from the market square, was established in 1872. The building consists of a main building of brick 100 by 50 feet and three stories high; a paint house 50 by 60, two stories high; nine cottages for employees, a boarding house for 30 hands and a handsome brick residence with all necessary out-buildings. The works are capable of employing from 100 to 125 men, and of manufacturing \$200,000 of goods per annum. The proprietor has also a retail establishment on George Street.

W. E. Welding's Stoneware and Rockinghamware Works were founded in 1849 by Justus Morton, Esq., of Lyons, N.Y., by whom, under the name of Morton & Co., the business was conducted for some years. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Welding commenced his agency for the sale of the ware of this firm, and remained in that capacity continuously for fifteen years. In this time the concern changed hands several times; subsequently it was purchased by Welding & Belding, who increased the business largely. The fire in December, 1872, brought the works to an abrupt termination, and the new factory was built and is owned by Mr. W. E. Welding alone. The present building is situated on the site of the old one, at the corner of Clarence and Dalhousie Streets, adjacent to the Great Western Railway. It is a fine two story white brick building arranged in the best possible shape for the requirements of the business, and having all the improvements and appliances which a long experience would suggest. From 500 to 600 tons of clay are used each year, requiring the services of eleven men, who turn out \$35,000 worth of goods annually.

The Brantford Planing Mills of Wm. Watt, on Waterloo street, opposite Fleet, were established about 1855. Capital \$30,000. About 40 men are employed in a general building business, amounting to about \$50,000 per annum.

The Thistle Brick Yard, on Colborne Street, east end, has been established some 20 years, and has been carried on by the present proprietor, Mr. Hugh Workman, about 33 years. Twenty-eight men are employed in the manufacture of white brick, 2,000,000 of which are manufactured annually. Capital about \$12,000. These bricks are said to be the best in Canada.

The Cigar manufactory of A. Fair & Bro. located on Colborne Street, near Murray, employs a capital of about \$5,000 and 22 hands, and turns out 75,000 to 80,000 cigars per month.

Franklin Otts' Sheep-skin factory, on Oxford Street, near the Iron Bridge, was established in 1857. From 30 to 35 hands are employed in the manufacture of 90,000 to 100,000 skins annually.

Schultz & Costin, located on Albion Street, Contractors and Builders, and manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds, were established in 1866. They employ 13 men and turn out about \$10,000 worth of goods annually.

The Sash and Blind factory of James Harrison, on Victoria Street, corner of Brock, was established in 1872 and employs a capital of \$4,000 and 11 men.

The Barrel manufactory of Joseph Elliott was established in 1863. Capital from \$4,000 to \$5,000. From 10 to 15 hands are employed, and the yearly sales amount to about \$11,000.

The Colborne Street Planing Mill is located near the G. W. R. Station, and was established about 1850. From 20 to 25 men are employed in a general building business, which amounts to about \$40,000 per annum. James Tutt, proprietor.

The Ontario Planing Mills were organized in 1874 and employ from 15 to 20 hands. The sales amount to nearly \$100,000 yearly. M. A. Burns, proprietor.

The Dominion Starch Works of A. Morton, on Spring Street, were established in 1869. A capital of about \$18,000 and 14 men are employed in the manufacture of about \$40,000 worth of Starch per annum.

The Brantford Carriage Works, on Dalhousie Street near Market, were established in 1866. About 20 men are employed in the manufacture of about \$15,000 worth of goods per annum. J. Hext, proprietor.

The Brantford Soap Works of A. Watts & Co., are located on Spring Street, and were established in 1854. Capital about \$20,000. About 8 men are employed, who turn out about 18,000 boxes of Soap per annum.

The Brant Mills of Alfred Watts are located on the canal, and have five run of stones, with a capacity of about 200 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

The Ontario Carriage factory of Cleugh & Harris, located on Colborne Street near King, was established in 1871. They employ about 12 men.

The Confectionery manufactory of Leeming & Paterson, on Colborne Street near West, has been established over 30 years, and has been carried on by the present firm over 12 years. About 30 hands are employed in the manufacture of Biscuit, Confectionery and Cigars.

The establishment of Thos. Large on Oxford Street corner of Oak, has been in operation some 18 years. About 15 men are employed in a general building business.

The Brant Carriage factory of Woods Lyons, corner of

XIV.

King and Darling Streets, was established in 1858. A capital of \$15,000 and about 20 men are employed.

The business of John Henry, Carpenter and Builder, was established in 1855. About 12 men are employed in a general building business.

The Soda Water Manufactory of Henry F. Whitham, located on South Alfred Street, was established about 1863, and has a capacity of from 300 to 400 dozen bottles a day.

The Sulky Horse Rake Manufactory of A. Howell, on Dalhousie Street, was established in 1870. A capital of about \$15,000 is employed in the manufacture of the Day Rake. The sales amount to about \$20,000 per annum.

The Provincial Carriage Factory of A. Spence, on Colborne Street, near the G. W. R. Station, was established in 1857, and employs from 12 to 15 men. The sales amount to about \$12,000 annually.

The Manufactory of J. O. Wisner & Son, on Clarence Street, near Wellington, was established in 1857. About 14 men are employed in the manufacture of grain drills and fanning mills, the sales of which amount to about \$30,000 per annum.

The Flouring Mills of David Plewes on Mill Street, have three runs of stones, and a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

The Flouring Mill of Thos. Draper, on the canal, has two runs of stones, and a capacity of about 30 barrels a day.

The Soap and Potash Manufactory of A. W. Hazelton, on Dalhousie Street, between Clarence and Alfred, was established in 1862. About \$10,000 worth of goods are manufactured annually.

The Brantford New Mills, on the canal, have three runs of stones, employ three operatives, and have a capacity of 100 barrels a day.

The Broom Manufactory of Jackson Forde & Son, on Market Street, is most extensive. A capital of \$10,000 and about 25 men are employed in the manufacture of brooms and whisks, turning out goods to the value of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum.

Grigor & Scott, Carpenters and Builders, Wellington Street, corner of King, employ about 10 men in a general building business.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution occupies a picturesque and commanding site on an elevated plateau, about a mile north west of the principal buildings of Brantford.

The building erected in white brick was designed in the "Tudor style" adapted to modern requirements, a style which now prevails in England, the only innovation being the application of the "Mansard" roof, by which more convenient rooms are available in the third story, and afford additional height in the centre building and the wings, which cover a total frontage of 220 feet. The grounds include an area of 65 acres, and in spite of a most unfavorable soil, are very rapidly being brought under thorough cultivation. The Institution was opened in May, 1872, and is designed for the education of the youthful blind, and is not in any sense an asylum or a hospital.

Instruction is imparted in literary and musical subjects, with the assistance of apparatus devised in this Institution. The pupils are also taught sewing (hand or machine), knitting, braid-work, cane-sewing, and basket making. The building was designed for 100 pupils, but the increase in the attendance has recently been so great as to render the erection of additional buildings an immediate necessity. To pupils able to pay, a charge of \$50 per session of ten months is made, but all pupils certified to be in straightened circumstances by the chief officers in the municipality in which they reside, are admitted gratuitously. The Institution is maintained out of the Provincial revenue, and is strictly non-denominational.

Officers of the Institution:—J. Howard Hunter, M. A., Principal; W. C. Corson, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; A. M. Rosebrugh (Toronto), Oculist; Mr. W. N. Hossie, Bursar. Teachers:—Mr. W. Wickens, Miss M. D. Tyrrell, Miss M. E. Browne, Miss J. T. Alexander. Professor of Music, Mr. B. F. Cheesbro. Trade Instructor, Mr. Thomas Truss. Housekeeper, Miss A. Watson. Engineer, Mr. J. Marter; Assistant, James Kelly. Gardener, D. Stickley.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Widows' Home, located on the corner of Sheridan and West Streets. Established in 1869. Number of inmates, 16.

Girls' Home, located on Sheridan Street, near Queen Street. Established January, 1869. Number of inmates, 22. Miss J. Shenston, matron.

WATER WORKS.

The Brantford Water Works Company was organized in 1870, T. Cockshutt, President; T. S. Shenston, Treasurer; H. B. Leeming, Secretary; H. W. Brethour, Wm. Buck, and above named officers, directors. These works are what are called the Waterous system, and are very efficient.

Brantford at this date has a population of some 10,000, is lighted by gas, a gas company having been established in 1854 with a capital of \$28,500. There is also in the Town a fine library in connection with a flourishing Mechanics' Institute. This Institute was first properly organized in 1842, and the library contains 2,200 volumes.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Few Towns in the Province have more ample school accommodation than Brantford. The public schools were first properly organized in 1850. The Trustees had previously purchased at a nominal cost a square in the centre of the town, and erected thereon a two-story brick building capable of accommodating about 300 pupils. This was opened by the chief Superintendent in the year already indicated. The cost of the building was \$3,200. In 1856 a union was effected of the Grammar and Common School Boards, and additional accommodation became necessary. In the following year the central portion of the present Central School building, a brick edifice three stories high, was erected at a cost of \$8,000. This has a capacity for between three and four hundred scholars. On the first floor are two large class rooms and two small galleries, and on the second there is one class room and one large examination hall, with a gallery for the public, rarely used. Previously in the year 1854, three ward school houses of brick, two stories high, with accommodation for 160 pupils each, were built at a total cost of \$6,000. In 1871 an east wing was added to the Central School, of nearly the same form and dimensions as the original building, which constituted the west wing. In this there are the large class rooms on the first floor, with capacity for 180 scholars, besides a hall which is continuous with the main hall of the eastern building. The total cost of the addition was about \$5,000. The whole amount of money invested in public school buildings in Brantford is therefore \$22,315, which, with the cost of grounds and furnishing must reach nearly \$30,000. The High School Board, which has been a separate body since 1867, has erected a building for a Collegiate Institute at a cost of \$10,000. In all the public schools of the town there is accommodation for more than 2,000 scholars.

CUSTOM MATTERS.

Brantford was made a port in 1852, Mr. Valentine Hall being the first collector. Mr. Hall resigning in 1853, Mr. David Curtis was appointed to the office. One man was equal to the duties of the port till December, 1854, when Mr. J. E. Fitch was appointed surveyor, and Mr. John C. Davis landing waiter. Mr. Fitch being promoted to the collectorship, at Windsor, in 1858, was succeeded here by Mr. Alexander Gordon, who held the position till his death in 1871.

Mr. A. S. Wilson was appointed clerk in 1862, and Mr. Solon W. McMichael in Oct. 1872.

THE TOWN OF PARIS.

The town of Paris is second only to Brantford in size and importance in Brant County. Located seven miles above Brantford, as the crow flies, on the Grand River, this town forms one of the most picturesque and inviting inland spots to be found in the Province. The town proper contains some 685 acres, and is divided into what is termed Upper and Lower Town by Smith's creek, which enters the river at this point. The business portion of the town, its shops and manufacturing interests, are chiefly found in the valley stretching to the Grand River, and known as the Lower Town proper. This Lower Town has extended its limits over the hills to the railway stations, where a village of considerable size has already sprung into existence. The Upper Town contains the principal churches, the Town Hall, High School, Dickson & Benning's Tobacco Factory, and very many fine public and private buildings.

EARLY HISTORY.

As early as 1821 the hardy, enterprising emigrant began to settle where Paris now stands. On the 21st January, 1850, the first village council met. The population of Paris at that time being about 1,000. The names of the first village councillors were: Hiram Capron, Reeve; George McCartney, Hugh Finlayson, Asa Wolverton, with John Smith, present Sheriff of Brant, as Clerk *pro tem*. Hiram Capron, Esq., familiarly known in this town as "King Capron," who departed this life, full of years, in the year 1872, originally owned all the town now in South Dumfries; Robert Roseburgh, Esq., also dead, was possessor of all that portion of the town at present located in the township of Brantford, and known as Upper Town, the boundary of the two estates being Smith's creek, above referred to. On the 21st January, 1856, the first Town Council assembled and consisted of the following members: Hugh Finlayson, Mayor; Charles Whitlaw, Reeve; William Patton, Deputy Reeve; Walter Capron, Alex. Spottiswoode, Fred. Wright, Patrick Logan, Thomas Murray, John Irwin, Charles Arnold, Henry John Greenstreet, Asa Wolverton. Of this number, Messrs. Wright, Logan, Irwin and Wolverton, are among those gone to their long home. John Vanevery built the first hotel, in 1831; Hiram Capron, the first grist mill, in 1832. In 1831, the first post-office was opened with John Smith, Esq., the present sheriff, as postmaster; this gentleman also opened the first store. In 1831, the town was laid out by Hiram Capron, Esq., and surveyed by Lewis Burwell, P. L. S., when lots sold for \$10. In 1869, T. S. Shenston, Esq., the present County Registrar, published a well-executed map of the town. Thomas N. Bosworth was Town Clerk from 1850 to the time of his death, in 1872; since 15th January, 1872, John Roberts has acceptably filled that position.

THE PLASTER OF PARIS INTERESTS.

It would be like playing Hamlet, with the noble Dane left out, to speak of Paris without mentioning her gypsum beds, since it was owing to this article of commerce the town received its name. The first plaster mill was built in 1823 by

William Holme. From Thomas W. Coleman, Esq., the present owner of the plaster beds, we learn the following facts respecting their history. These beds were originally purchased by Messrs. Capron, Coleman & Curtis, conjointly, with a distinct understanding that they should never be divided, as gypsum was supposed to exist in paying quantities under all the lands owned by these gentlemen. In 1842 about 2,500 tons of this article were annually sold, mostly by retail. The annual rental paid by lessees was about \$1500, but most of the parties engaged in the business failed, and the rent was very precarious. In 1868 Mr. Coleman undertook the whole business, paying his co-proprietors one-third of 25 cents per ton, for all he could take out and dispose of. Business in the plaster business was for several years quite brisk, he shipping to western and eastern markets about 7,500 tons annually. The death of Mr. Coleman's co-proprietors unfortunately placed these beds in Chancery where they still remain, the heirs indulging in the luxury of litigation at their expense. Mr. Coleman succeeded in beating the opposition, in this article of commerce, from Oswego to Toronto, Whitby, &c., low rates on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways being used advantageously, while the tariff of 15 per cent. was a direct benefit and protection to this industry. Gypsum, however, is now admitted free of duty and the consequence is that the Canadian plaster is somewhat of a drug in the market, the Oswego markets having the advantage of water freight rates in preference to those by rail. The manufacture of this article requires good management and close watching, since labor is the chief element of production. A large capital is also absolutely necessary for the successful production of plaster, since its manufacture takes the whole year, while it only sells in the Spring. This business has heretofore employed, directly and indirectly, from fifty to sixty men and seven teams all the year round; the town, from this article of commerce, being by this wages account, &c., greatly benefited. Concerning the price of gypsum, Mr. Coleman, thus, amusingly writes: "The price by retail is \$4.50 per ton; wholesale, free, on board cars, \$4 per ton; it is about as profitable as farming. To any one satisfied with *eclat* it might prove satisfactory but it takes hard scratching to *claw* any money out of it." Despite Mr. Coleman's gloomy view of the present state of the plaster trade, we trust that this interest will, in years to come, as formerly, be a great benefit to the town. Canadians interested in Plaster of Paris, have great faith in an imposition of the 15 per cent. duty.

THE PARIS OF TO-DAY.

The town of Paris, by the last census numbers 3071, the number of ratepayers being 826. The town is divided into four wards, viz: South, Queens, Kings and North. The taxable real estate the present year is valued at \$776,712; the personal at \$163,853; total \$940,565. The rate of taxation this year is one cent and three mills on the \$1. There are at present eleven tavern and three shop licenses taken out. It is proper to remark in speaking of the assessable property that by a By-Law a reduction of \$30,000 is made in the last year's assessment, that sum being represented in manufactories deemed worthy of support. Paris has discarded the idea of bonuses to manufactories and, in place, offers a sliding scale of reduced taxation. This town gave towards the support of its schools in 1874, \$4,300. Paris has a pleasantly located cemetery of thirteen acres, on the old Roseburgh estate, in the western limits of the town.

The Council of the town of Paris for 1875 is as follows: (it being born in mind that Dr. John Lawrence was originally elected Mayor, and that, upon the death of this respected citizen, Mr. Finlayson was elected in his place.) Mayor, Hugh Finlayson; Reeve, A. H. Baird; Deputy Reeve, Robt. Paterson; Councillors, North Ward; Thomas O'Neil, William E. Adams, James Batty; Kings Ward; David Brown, Charles Flanigan, J. H. Ahrens; Queens Ward; Thomas Walker, Henry Hart, Andrew Whitelaw; South Ward; John Arnold, Thos. Watson, John Carney. John Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer.

Paris has not, as yet, attempted gas, but its streets are lighted by oil lamps at an expense, in 1874, of \$523. The streets and walks had \$1,440 laid out on them in 1874, and \$491 was expended on its bridges during the same period.

The many picturesque locations for private residences in this town are being rapidly filled with handsome buildings and well laid out grounds. With the convenience of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways at command, and a healthy climate, with abundance of good water, it is no wonder that many who love a somewhat secluded life should retire among the natural beauties here everywhere offered.

EDUCATIONAL.

Paris has a High School with J. W. Acres M. A. head master, and Franklin Burt, assistant. A Union Board of School Trustees looks after the educational interests. The Central School has the following staff of Teachers: Stephen Dodson, G. H. Armstrong, Miss Bullock, Miss Forsythe. The Kings ward school is presided over by Miss Spencer, Miss McCosh; the North ward by Miss Lawrence; the South ward, by Miss Josephine Smith and Miss Randall. The salaries of teachers in this town, as in a great many other parts of Ontario, are remarkably small, the Head Master of the High School only receiving \$1,000 per annum, while the salaries of the teachers in the ward schools only average \$275.

The following compose the Union Board of School Trustees for 1875: High School; Rev. J. Anderson, Rev. W. H. Allworth, Rev. J. Philp, Messrs. D. Penman, D. Brown, J. S. Scott; Public School; Messrs. Geo. Hoffman, A. H. Baird, H. Finlay-

son, John Walker, Charles Whitlaw, John Kay, Thos. Walker, John Roberts. Mr. John Robert has been the efficient Secretary since 1865.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Paris has remarkable natural advantages for manufactories. The water power of Smith's Creek and the Grand River are a mine of wealth for the town. From a mere mention of how these advantages are being utilized it will be seen that manufacturers are fully alive to their value.

Messrs. Clay & McCosh, proprietors of the Ontario Knitting Mills, report as follows:—Mills established in Autumn of 1842, since then extensive alterations and additions have been made and it is now classed second to none in the Dominion. The goods manufactured are shirts, drawers, hosiery, yarns, &c. Number of hands employed average seventy, paid semi-monthly. D. Morrice & Co., Montreal, Sole Agents for the sale of their goods. The wholesale trade of Ontario, Quebec, and Lower Provinces only attended to.

The Knitting Mills of Mr. John Penman were established in 1867, and are devoted to knitting shirts and drawers, all kinds of ladies' and gent's hose, ladies' and children's mitts, gaiters and all kinds of stocking yarns. Number of hands employed inside and out is 125. Monthly pay, \$1,600.

Adams & Ackland also have extensive Knitting Mills but they neglected to furnish particulars thereof.

The Paris Foundry and Agricultural Works of Mr. David Maxwell were established in 1859. This foundry reports a large business in Farming Implements and Machinery. Mr. Maxwell is the inventor of a patent change stop and an inversible feed thereon for straw cutters. From 30 to 40 hands are employed. Weekly wages about \$250.

The Ontario Nut Works of Brown & Co., were established in 1873 for the manufacture of all sizes of Square and Hexagon Hot Pressed Nuts. Hands employed, 6. Monthly wages account, \$225.

The Soho Foundry of Mr. A. Whitlaw gives employment to some twenty hands and does a large and profitable business.

The new Paris Flouring Mills of Mr. Charles Whitlaw are one of the features of the town, giving employment to a large number of hands, and doing a business equal to any in the County. We were unable to obtain particulars from the proprietor.

The Oil Cloth factory of A. J. Stevens & Co., employ some 10 hands and report trade good.

The Tobacco factory of Dickson & Benning (formerly Vivian & Brown) was established in 1864, and is located on Dumfries Street, Upper Town. This factory employs on an average, 35 hands, and turned out last year over 220,000 pounds Cavendish Tobacco. The tobacco from this factory is a favorite with the public.

Mr. Hugh Finlayson, M. P. P. for North Brant has been engaged in the tannery business in his favorite town for some forty years. Mr. Finlayson, now in his 65th year, was the first Mayor of Paris, and is its present Chief Magistrate. He was in the old Canadian Parliament from 1859 to 1861, and has been in the Local House ever since its formation; he is still hale and hearty.

Mr. A. H. Baird is engaged in the pork-packing business.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute was established in 1841; its real estate is valued at \$1,000, and its books and furniture at about \$2,000. The library contains nearly 2,000 volumes, and its reading room is well supplied with current literature. Evening classes, free to members, are connected with the Institute. Officers for 1875-6 as follows:—John Allan, President; Wm. Hunter, Vice-President; James Hackland, 2nd Vice-President; George L. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer. Managing Committee: John Kay, Joseph Brown, David Brown, P. Buckley, C. Whitlaw, W. E. Adams, H. Finlayson, F. D. Hammet, F. Martin, A. Campbell, Geo. Angus, Geo. Heming, Geo. Milligan, John Roberts, D. R. Dickson.

THE RELIGION OF PARIS.

The Paris Y. M. C. Association is in a flourishing condition, has forty-eight members and the following office bearers: President, W. E. Adams; Vice-Presidents, James Sanders and W. H. Davis; Secretary, John Brodie; Treasurer, John Finlayson; Librarian, James Brodie.

The Episcopal Church, a neat, round, cobble stone building, with large gothic chancel, is one of the oldest church buildings; the Rev. Adam Townley, D. D., Canon of Huron, has been pastor for over 20 years. This church owed its origin largely to the liberality of the late Mrs. Col. Dickson.

The Congregational Church was founded in 1848, and has now nearly completed a very handsome white brick edifice located in a splendid position of the Upper Town. Seating capacity, 450. The late Norman Hamilton was a munificent contributor to this church. The Rev. W. H. Allworth, present pastor, has occupied that post for over ten years.

The Methodists are a large and influential body and are nearly completing a splendid house of worship. This building, a credit to the town, is located on a commanding position in the Upper Town. The Rev. J. Philp is pastor.

The Rev. Father Dowling has been pastor of the Roman Catholic church for a number of years.

The Rev. J. Anderson is pastor of the Presbyterian church and the Rev. Thomas Henderson of the Baptist. There is a German Methodist church whose pulpit is supplied weekly by a non-resident.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Parisians rejoice in the possession of a couple of newspapers, both issued weekly, and both Reform in politics.

The Paris *Star* is the most venerable of these newspaper journals, it having been established in 1850, by B. C. Hearle. In 1855, the present proprietor, Mr. W. G. Powell, obtained an interest in the *Star* and soon after obtained full possession thereof, which he retains to this day. Mr. Powell is a genial, enterprising man and, with his paper and a first-class job office, is doing a good business.

The Paris *Transcript*, a newspaper of much later origin than the *Star*, is the property of Mr. Robert Paterson, Deputy Reeve. Mr. Paterson has comfortable quarters for his business, edits a good paper, and, is apparently making money. Since these papers agree in politics, all they have to quarrel over is local matters.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Bank of British North America has an agency here, and Mr. C. Whitlaw a private banking house.

St. John's Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. Masons, meets the Tuesday on or before the full moon. P. Buckley, W. M.; James Hackland, Secretary.

The Odd Fellows have a fine lodge called Grand River, No. 91. Its meetings are every Thursday.

Paris has two fire companies, No. 1 with 23 men, No. 2 with 30 men. A hook and ladder company with 17 men is also connected with the force.

Temperance societies flourish in this town.

The Agricultural Society of North Brant has its headquarters here. This society, formerly known as the West Brant Agricultural Society, was instituted in 1858.

TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD.

The Township of Brantford contains 18,400 acres, and is therefore the largest township in Brant County. Its boundaries are on the north the Township of South Dumfries, on the east the Township of Ancaster in the County of Wentworth, on the west the Township of Burford; south-west, Township of Oakland, and the south-east the Townships of Tuscarora and Onondaga. The Grand River in its peculiarly serpentine course runs almost through the centre of this township. It is otherwise watered by Hynel's and Fairchild's Creeks and their tributaries in its eastern sections, and its western portion are rendered fertile by Whiteman's and Mount Pleasant Creeks and other small streams. Mr. John Oles who came to Brantford Township in 1806, describes the now well cleared and highly cultivated section, as then being in every sense of the term a howling wilderness. Mr. Oles did not take up a permanent residence here until 1822, when he married, and one year afterwards settled upon his present homestead. There were but few white men in the eastern side of the Grand River in the section between Brantford and Ancaster at that time. The few families who possessed the pioneering spirit to venture into the midst of the forest, which then covered the Grand River swamp, had settled on either bank of Fairchild's Creek, John Filer, Sr., it may be mentioned was one of those, as was also Isaac Whiting, Sr., and Major Westbrook, (who was the son of an old Butler Ranger and father of Mr. Peter Westbrook). It is even said that Anthony Westbrook, father of the gallant old Major, scorning to live in a country that refused to acknowledge the dominion of the old red cross banner, had left his comfortable home in the eastern States and pushed his way in the Canadian wilds immediately after the American revolution. As we have already said the earliest settlements in Brantford Township were made upon the undulating slopes of the modest little stream known as Fairchild's Creek, which received its name from Isaac Fairchild, Sr., who was the first to take up his abode upon its fertile lands.

As might be supposed the history of Brantford Township bears a more or less limited connection with that of the town. Somewhat singular to relate however the rural districts of Brant were settled at an earlier date than were its towns. The earlier settlers mentioned above describe their earliest recollections of the County town in no very glowing terms. It was by no means reassuring to find one diminutive log hut and a building making no greater pretensions to architectural grandeur, owned respectively by John Stalts and Enos Burrell, Sr., in the whole length and breadth of what is now a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants. Yet such was Brantford in 1810. These establishments were situated near the present iron bridge, but what was then known by the name of Nississaga hill from the fact that the Nississaga Indians were in the habit of encamping upon it. The Hamilton road was opened through the Township of Brantford in 1810. In 1812 the Government of Canada expended considerable money upon it in having it crosswayed with logs for the purpose of rendering it possible to transport army stores and troops over it. The road was afterwards graded and planked in part and gravelled where it was possible to obtain metal. A large portion of it however

never was, is not now, and possibly never will be very inviting as a thoroughfare.

The older inhabitants relate among other things that a millwright named McMichael a native of Boston Massachusetts, passed through this country in the first year or two of the present century and gave several places the names which still attach to them, among others the village of Boston owes its name to the fact that this venturesome traveller found four families settled in and about its present site, who had come from his native city to carve out for themselves a place and a name in the country north of the lakes.

It will not sound strange to one who has any knowledge of the hardships and inconveniences endured and overcome by the early pioneers. Mr. Oles graphically portrays the manner in which His Majesty's faithful jurymen were provided for, while in attendance at court, ere the present century had got out of its teens. The gaol at Hamilton in those days consisted of a fairly substantial log building. Jurymen were summoned for duty from the limits of a district over fifty miles wide. Like the good men and true, that they were, they never failed to respond to the call despite the difficulties they had to contend with in obeying it. Their usual course of procedure was to provide themselves with a well filled pack of provisions, a stout staff, and the necessary courage to strike out on foot for the hamlet which then consisted of the aforesaid gaol, and half a dozen less pretentious huts nestling in the shadow of the Hamilton mountain, when relieved from duty at courts instead of stepping into a street car and being bowled along to the main entrance of a palatial hotel where every comfort and luxury too awaited him, he, pack on back sought shelter for the night under some friendly roof in the district surrounding the present flourishing city in question.

Thomas Perrin, Sr., father of the late Thomas Perrin, and grandfather of the Perrins of Mount Vernon and Burford, a muscular dutchman was the first farmer to settle on the west side of the Grand River in this township. Mr. Perrin won the distinction of Captain of militia and gallantly fought at the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. His farm was situated where west Brantford (King's Ward) now stands, and many a bushel of rye was grown by this industrious agriculturist where Oxford street now invites the pleasure carriage and the more indispensable lumber wagon.

Elsewhere in this history will be found numerous reference to the exploit of an American General named McArthur, in command of some thousand cavalry in an attempted passage through Canada to relieve a number of his countrymen who were besieged by British troops at Fort Erie in 1814. Mr. John Oles already referred to was present in Brantford when McArthur drew up on the west bank of the Grand River. It being in the month of October the river was unusually high, and this fact together with another quite as embarrassing to the American commander, namely a good force of white and Indian militia men strongly posted on the eastern bank caused him to change his line of march and proceed out of Canada by the Long Point Country. Before retreating however, an indecisive skirmish between the troops took place. It is not stated how many were killed or wounded on the respective sides, but certain it is that the bold front exhibited by our militia, assisted to cause General McArthur to very promptly dismiss from his mind any intentions he may have harbored of attempting to pass his troops over the river. It may be stated also that the only means of crossing the river at that time was a scow under the captaincy of an Aborigine, no bridge having as yet been erected. Mr. Oles informs us that an Indian was shot down fighting by his side and several others were wounded. It may further be stated that not a single regular soldier was present at this skirmish which resulted in compelling a well equipped regiment of the American line to retrace its steps, and give up an enterprise for which it was sent out by its Government.

To leave the field of warlike exploits and return to more common-place matters we may state that the Township of Brantford was organized as a municipality in 1850, and its first Council was composed of the following gentlemen:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| David Christie, Reeve. | |
| Herbert Biggar, Deputy Reeve. | |
| Benson Jones, | Councilor. |
| James Cockshutt, | do |
| Edward Vanderlip, | do |

Gabriel Balfour, Esq., was the acting Clerk at the birth of this municipality.

The late John Cameron, Esq., was appointed its first regular Clerk, which position he satisfactorily filled up to the time of his death in June, 1875, when Mr. R. M. Wilson succeeded to the position and still fills it.

The soil of the Township of Brantford is varied in its character. On the west side of the river from the town line of South Dumfries to the range east of the Mount Pleasant road is plain land, sandy soil and fairly productive. It is also plain land on the east side of the river from Paris to Brantford. The west of the Township is somewhat inclined to clay, and is much stronger soil. On the whole this township embraces a very fine tract of country. Besides the Town of Brantford which is situated in its centre, this municipality contains the villages of Cainsville, Mount Vernon, Burtch, Newport and Rosebank.

The population of the Township of Brantford may be roundly stated at 4,000. It possesses a large number of fine public buildings, some of which would indeed compare favorably with those

of the Towns and Cities. Churches of the various denominations dot its village and hill sides; and in respect of every other modern convenience and necessity no township in this or any other country outstrips it.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DUMFRIES.

The Township of South Dumfries contains 47,000 acres, and is situated on the north east part of the County of Brant. Its boundaries are Brantford Township on the south; Beverley Township in the County of Wentworth on the east; North Dumfries Township in the County of Waterloo, on the north; and the Township of Blenheim in the County of Oxford on the west.

The earlier settlements in this Township were made in and around the village of St. George. The land of the entire township was for a long time claimed by a McPenfield whose right to its possession was disputed by the late Hon. William Dickson. Owing to this unsettled state of affairs, the settlement of the Township, one of the finest and most fertile in Canada was considerably retarded. In 1817 the actual settlers numbered but 38, who together with their families made a population of but 163 of all ages. Peter Bouslaugh was among the earliest settlers, and to him the credit is given of having founded the village of St. George. One McPhillips, who was also an early pioneer, built the first mill that was erected in the township. This mill was situated on lot No 4, in the third concession. The Mumas; the Vanevery's; the Pettits; the Copes; the North's; the Mainwaring's; the Stinson's and many others whose names we have not room to enumerate, deserve to be mentioned among those who took up their residence at an early day in this section of the county. N. E. Mainwaring owing to some unpleasantness with the young republican Government left a comparatively luxurious home on the banks of the Connecticut River, to make for himself a home in the land where the old Union Jack was still honored, and where British sway had never been objected to. In 1827 a mill was built by Henry Moe, on mill creek immediately south of St. George. This mill afterwards became the property of John Bouslaugh. It may be worthy of mention that Henry Moe built the first frame barn erected in South Dumfries, which stood for many years a monument of his industry, and formed a subject of marvel for the inhabitants, on lot No 9 of the third concession, now owned by Doctor Mainwaring. It may also be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Mainwaring, father of the Doctor, brought the first flock of sheep that ever gamboled on the grassy slopes of the township. In 1818 Enos Doan and Isaac and Eleazer Griffith, arrived in the settlement. Enos was a man of great muscular strength, and a story is told of his having caught and held an unusually large wolf until the arrival of one of the Griffiths, who dispatched the animal. The tale runs that Mr. Doan observing his wolfship gently napping, beneath the foliage of an over-hanging tree, cautiously slipped up, and before the animal was aware of it clutched his tail. Not having any weapon in his possession by which he could close the account with the wild beast of the forest, he called to his son a great lubberly boy who happened to be near, to come to his aid. The boy believing discretion to be the better part of valor instead of going to his father's relief, hastened away for one of the Griffiths afore-mentioned. During the time between the boys departure and the arrival of Mr. Griffith, Enos and the wolf had indulged in a good deal of innocent by-play. The latter by no means appreciating being held in so embracing a manner made vigorous attempts to insert his teeth in the person of Mr. Doan. When his wolfship endeavored to turn around for this purpose his captor would snap him straight again by a vigorous jerk of his tail. By this means no blood was drawn until Mr. Griffith's shadow cast itself athwart the scene of conflict and a vigorous blow from a heavy cudgel judiciously selected for the purpose quickly decided the battle in favor of the muscular pioneer.

William Roseburgh was also an early settler in the township. He too is said to have been a fearless and courageous

man. Of him the oldest inhabitant tells that seeing a large black bear quietly sauntering among some fallen trees, he hastily grasped a convenient tree limb, and gave chase to bruin, coming up to his bearship, as he stood between two trees lying parallel and so close together that the animal had not room to turn around and face his foe. The fearless woodman clutched the bear by his shaggy main with one hand and with the other he dealt him a blow which rendered him good only for the purpose of stake and hair oil. Indeed if we were to relate all the stories that are told illustrative of the daring and courage of those early inhabitants of South Dumfries they would swell our history beyond its proper limits. We will not however omit to mention an incident related of the elder Bouslaugh. Late in an afternoon sometime subsequent to his arrival in the district, and while passing through the bush in the vicinity of his residence he succeeded in capturing two bear cubs. Taking them up in his arms he proceeded to make his way homeward. He had not got far however before he was overtaken by the female parent of the coveted cubs. Instead of dropping the cubs and making his way up a tree to escape from the angry bear, he placed them carefully upon the ground and with a cudgel turned to face the vicious creature. The two happening to meet on either side of a fallen tree, and bruin feeling anxious for the contest, attempted to clamber over when Mr. Bouslaugh, with one tremendous blow from his strong arm felled her to the ground. He then quietly sauntered home in possession of his arms full of little bears and the not less desirable addition of a fine bears pelt.

As a mark of the progress which European civilization made in this part of Canada, and which it never fails to make in every country—about one of the first establishments erected for the benefit, so called, of the early settlers was a distillery. This manipulator of wholesome grain and muddler of men's intellects was of small dimensions; it was but 12 feet long by 18 feet in width, and of uncertain height, the means of egress and ingress to it being through the roof. It was situated between two abrupt hills and not far from the spot on which now stands McLikens farm. The first common school that we hear of being opened in the township was instituted by N. E. Mainwaring, who died in 1852. It was situated on lot No. 2 of the fourth concession and Henry Lowe was the first to teach within its walls. Some not unlikely yarns are related by those who at that day were in the habit of attending this school, of how Mr. Lowe used to punish the refractory members of his classes by a vigorous use of a sturdy bridle shank—and we may just state that at that time harness leather was a drug in the market, and bridle shanks were not the delicate articles they are to day.

Henry Gardiner built a saw mill at St. George about 1825, and ten years later the Post Office was opened with Mr. George Stanton as the first Postmaster. Dr. Stinson was the earliest medical practitioner of the place, and for very many years a leading man in the community. The first church erected in the township was a Baptist Church, and was opened in 1833, Elder Crandall being the first to preach the Gospel within its walls. The next ecclesiastical edifice was a Presbyterian Church which was built on a site of the present fine white brick structure immediately west of St. George, and the Rev. Mr. Roy was its first pastor. Following close upon the Presbyterian effort came the Methodist, who also built a church at the village of St. George. These three denominations are still in a flourishing condition, the Methodist slightly leading in influence and in members, closely followed by the Presbyterian and the Baptist respectively.

Without any desire to hastily leap from the sublime to the other extreme, we may here remark that the first tavern opened in the township was owned by James Mullin, who first began to cater to what was presumably a not particularly fastidious public in the year 1835.

Besides the village so often mentioned in our notes upon South Dumfries, it contains Harrisburgh a village situated in the south-east corner of the township, and which was laid out

by Mr. A. N. Vrooman in the year 1855. It is distinguished as being at the junction of the Brantford, Hamilton Grey and Bruce and Great Western Railway's. A Post Office was opened in it in the year 1854. The first Postmaster being Alexander Duntar. The village of Glenmorris is also in this Township and is situated on the banks of the Grand River, 12 miles from the town of Brantford. It was laid out in 1848 by Samuel Latshaw, and the Post Office was established in 1851, Robert Shiel being the first postmaster.

The township contains two gravelled roads, one is known as the Paris and Ayr road, and the other is designated the Paris and St. George road. The Grand River runs through this township which is well watered in other respects by numerous streams and some of the finest flowing springs in the world.

The facts for a municipal record, the compiler was unable to procure from their custodian for either love or money as the phrase goes. For this we are very sorry for more reasons than one, and we may state that every exertion was made to avoid publishing until they could be obtained. The publisher of the Atlas however could wait no longer, and therefore it is that the history of the important township of South Dumfries has to be presented to the public in this imperfect shape.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN BRANT COUNTY.

| NORTH RIDING. | SOUTH RIDING. |
|---|--|
| BRANTFORD EAST. Cainsville, Langford. | BRANTFORD WEST. <i>*Brantford, Mohawk,</i> <i>Burtch, Mount Vernon,</i> <i>Falkland, Newport.</i> |
| SOUTH DUMFRIES. Glenmorris, Harrisburg, <i>*Paris, Rosebank,</i> <i>Paris Station, St. George.</i> | BURFORD. <i>Burford, Fairfield Plain,</i> <i>Cathcart, Harley,</i> <i>New Durham, Florencevale.</i> |
| ONONDAGA. Onondaga, Tuscarora. | OAKLAND. Oakland, Scotland. |
| | TUSCARORA. Oshweken. |

NOTE.—The offices printed in italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders.

The offices marked * are Savings Bank offices.

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

L. D. SAWYER & CO.

This wealthy Company rank among the largest manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and are highly reliable, having been established since 1836. Their Agents and Implements are to be found in all parts of the Dominion, and their Reapers have stood the test of many a heavy and wet harvest.

This particular machine they have brought to an almost perfect state of excellence. It is not an untried experiment, but a complete and successful reality, having passed through and withstood the severest tests of all kinds of land, and in all kinds of grain. Their buildings and manufactories are very extensive and valuable, and a great number of hands are employed there all the year round. Sawyer & Co. manufacture the Champion Mower and Self-Rake Reaper, Johnston Improved Single Reaper, Sprague Iron Mower, Woods Jointed Bar Mower, Pitt's Threshing Machine, Vibrator Threshing Machine, Improved Clover Mill and Huller, Taylor's Steel-tooth Sulky Rake, Two Horse Sawing Machine, Combination Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Cutting Boxes, &c., and farmers wishing to become possessed of a safe as well as a cheap and durable machine should call on them before purchasing elsewhere.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITY OF BRANTFORD AND TOWN OF PARIS, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

BRANTFORD CITY.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | BUSINESS. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Brethour, H. W. & Co. | Colborne St. | 1854 | Canada | Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Carpets. | Lambden, Gabriel G. | Eagle Place | 1867 | England | Lumber Merchant. |
| Buck, William | Cor. of Cedar, Dumfries and Wm. Sts. | | Ontario | Victoria Foundry. | Mellish & Son | Market Square | | do | Architects. |
| Burns, Brant & Burns | Dumfries & Dalhousie Sts. | 1874 | England | Lumber and Coal Dealers. | Morton, James Y. | Colborne St. | 1851 | Montreal | Hardware Merchant. |
| Brooke, Daniel | Colborne St. | 1848 | Ontario | Attorney at Law. | McMichael, J. E. | do | | Ontario | Photographer. |
| Bacon, Wm. H., M.D. | do | 1855 | Maine, U. S. | Physician. | Mann & Elliott | George St. | 1850 | Canada | Coal Dealers, &c. |
| Bellhouse, James | No. 7 Balfour St. | 1842 | England | Retired. | Mann, Wm. | Colborne St. | 1870 | England | Coal Yard. |
| Barber, John T. | Albion St. | 1870 | do | Deputy-Registrar. | Mechanics' Institute | | | Ontario | |
| Baxter, James | Queen St. | 1857 | do | Livery Stable. | Moore, George | Dumfries do | 1870 | Canada | Builder. |
| Ball, Alfred | Wellington St. | 1855 | Canada | Blacksmith. | Malcolm, F. H. | Colborne do | 1848 | Ontario | Attorney at Law. |
| Bartle, Francis | Market St. | 1874 | England | Proprietor King's Hotel. | Nichol, Wm. | Darling do | 1858 | do | Physici n. |
| Butler, Wm. | do | 1875 | Canada | Variety Store, and Boot and Shoe Maker. | Noble, John | William do | 1848 | Ireland | Painter. |
| Burr, W. G. | do | 1874 | do | Butcher | Ott, Franklin | Oxford do | 1854 | Germany | Manufacturer of Sheep Skin Linings. |
| Bank of Commerce, | Cor. Colborne and | | Ontario | Banking | Paterson, Wm., M.P. | Colborne do | 1854 | Ontario | Wholesale Confectioner. |
| J. Pollock, Manager. | Queen Sts. | | do | Deputy-Clerk Division Court Office. | Palmer, J. C. | do | 1868 | State of N. Y. | Proprietor Kerby House. |
| Biggar, M. R. | Colborne St. | 1835 | England | Official Assignee, County of Brant | Palmer, Wm. E. | N. S. Market Square | 1869 | do do | Proprietor Commercial Hotel. |
| Botham, Thomas | do | | do | Edwin F. Bacon, Agent | Purves, Peter | Vic. Sqr., Market St. | 1857 | Scotland | Barrister. |
| British Museum | New York City | | | Sec. Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Hamilton | Pub. School Library. | | | Ontario | |
| Booker, W. D. | Cor. James and Main Sts., Hamilton. | | | | Palmer, S. | Colb'ne & Charlotte | 1854 | England | Grocer and Hotel Keeper |
| Ceaser, G. S. | Colborne & Mkt. Sts. | 1873 | Canada | Dentist. | Pelroe, Wm. | Colborne St. | 1857 | do | Cabinet Mfr. and Dealer, and Undertaker |
| Cleghorn, Allen | Colborne St. | 1849 | Scotland | Hardware Merchant. | Pilkey, P. J. | Dalhousie do | 1860 | Canada | Proprietor American Hotel |
| Clement, A. D. | Wellington St. | 1840 | Ontario | Post Master. | Phipps, George | Market do | 1873 | England | Boot and Shoe Maker |
| Curtis, D. | Victoria Square | 1853 | Canada | Collector of Customs. | Rubridge, W. | Court House | 1859 | Ontario | Clerk of County Court |
| Cleugh, Geo. | Colborne St. | 1867 | do | Carriage Builder. | Robertson, A. | Victoria Square | 1854 | Scotland | Manager of Bank of British North America. |
| County Council | Court House | | Ontario | | Read, S. | do | 1864 | England | Manager of Bank of Montreal. |
| Croome, Wm. P. | Market St. | 1857 | England | Auctioneer and Hotel Keeper. | Roberts, W. H. | Parks Hotel, Mkt. St. | 1871 | United States | Nurseryman. |
| Daniels, Jacob | 92 Colborne St. | 1867 | Canada | Mfr. and Dealer Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Horse Collars a Speciality | Sanderson, W. | Colborne St. | 1866 | Scotland | Seed Merchant. |
| Duncan, Chas. | Colborne St. | 1855 | Scotland | Imp. and Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks and Carpets. | Sims, Edwin | Market Square | 1842 | England | Conveyancer and Land Agent. |
| Donaldson Wm. | do | 1871 | do | Baker. | Shenston, T. S. | Court House | 1853 | do | Registrar County of Brant. |
| Despard, F. R. | Jas. St. S., Hamilton | | | Sec. Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Company. | Smith, John | do | 1808 | Ontario | Sheriff County of Brant. |
| Fitch, B. F. | Colborne St. | 1865 | Ontario | Barrister, &c. | Sutherland, I. | Colborne St. | 1857 | | Bookseller and Book-binder. |
| Forde, Jackson | Market Square | 1849 | Ireland | Grocer | Spence, A. | do | 1854 | Scotland | Carriage Builder. |
| Feat, Samuel W. | Dalhousie St. | 1849 | England | Carriage Manufacturer. | Stinson, R. C. | Market St. | 1869 | Canada | Livery Stable. |
| Fleming, Geo. | Colborne St. | 1854 | do | Restaurant and Oyster Rooms. | Shackell, Robt. | Colbo ne St. | 1849 | England | Proprietor of Robinson Hall Hotel. |
| Grant, Wm. | do | 1856 | Scotland | Dry Goods and Clothing, | Shuttleworth, J. D | do | 1867 | do | Insurance and General Ticket Agent. |
| Grierson, James | do | 1861 | do | Baker. | Shannon, J. C. | do | 1866 | Canada | Grocer and Provision Dealer. |
| Harpin, Jas. B. | do | 1862 | England | Photographer. | Scott, W. P. | Duke & Waterloo Sts | 1855 | United States | do do do |
| Hndson, A. | Market St. | 1853 | Scotland | Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer. | Street, R. P. | Merrick and McNab Sts., Hamilton. | | | Sec. Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company |
| Harris, John | Colborne St. | 1872 | Ontario | Manufacturer Kirby Reapers and Mowers. | Trimble, W. C. | E S. Market Square | 1864 | Ireland | Editor and Proprietor Daily & Weekly <i>Expositor</i> . |
| Hunter, I. H., M. A. | Blind Institute | 1874 | Ireland | Principal of Institute for Blind. | Truesdale, Thos. | Market St. | 1856 | do | Grocer. |
| Henry, Robt. | Colborne St. | 1853 | Scotland | Wholesale Grocer, Alfred Watts & Co. | Tutt, James | Colborne St. | 1845 | England | Fanning Mill, Sash, Door and Blind Factory. |
| Hatch, P. B. | Dalhousie do | 1857 | Ontario | Proprietor Albion Hotel. | Triggerson, Geo. | Dalhousie do | 1869 | Canada | Saddler. |
| Hobson, H. | Colborne do | 1851 | Ohio | Grocer. | Turner, Robt | Colborne do | 1834 | do | Wholesale and Retail Grocer. |
| Heyd, Chas. B. | Market do | 1835 | State of N. Y. | Grocer. | Town Council. | Town Hall | | Ontario | |
| Hardy, A. S., M.P.P. | Market & Dalh'se Sts | 1851 | do | Barrister, &c. | Van Norman, G. R. | Market St. | 1858 | State of N. Y. | Barrister, County Crown Attorney. |
| Johnston, Josh. T. | Market St. | 1853 | do | Editor of <i>Brant Union</i> . | Wilkes, George H. | Dalhousie St. | 1863 | Ontario | Sec. and Treas. Watrous Engine Works Co. |
| Jones, S. J. | Court House | 1843 | England | Judge of Connty Court. | Wilkes, A. I., LL.B. | Mkt & Dalhousie Sts | 1847 | do | Barrister, &c |
| Jarvis, Chas., jr. | Smith St. | 1856 | Quebec | Soap, Potash, and Candle Manufacturer. | Wilson, H. M. K. | Court House | 1853 | Scotland | do |
| Kelly, Dr. M. J. | Court House | 1865 | Whitby | Inspector of Schools. | Woodyatt, Thomas. | Market Square | 1846 | Ontario | do |
| Kester, E. | Market Square | 1863 | Ontario | Dealer in Sewing Machines. | Watrous, C. H. | Dalhousie St. | 1848 | Vermont | Engine Works. |
| Kerr, W. H. C. | Colborne St. | 1874 | Canada | Barrister. | Weinaug, V. G. | King & Nelson Sts. | 1855 | Germany | Grocer and Butcher. |
| Keby, E. D. | do | 1859 | England | With Brantford Tea Company, Traveler. | Watt, George & Sons | Dalhousie St. | 1852 | Ireland | Wholesale Grocers. |
| Lethbridge, J. W. | Blk G, Colborne St. | 1834 | Ireland | House and Land Agent. | Watts, Alfred & Co. | Colborne do | 1853 | Europe | Imp. Whol Grocers, and props, B'fd Soap Works |
| Lemmon, Henry | Dalhousie St. | 1830 | Ontario | Editor and Proprietor Daily & Weekly <i>Courier</i> . | Watts, Alfred | do do do | 1849 | England | do do do |
| Leonard, F. H. | Colborne do | 1844 | Canada | Coal and Plaster Dealer. | Welding, W. E. | Clr'nce & Dalh'se Sts | 1841 | State of N. Y. | Stoneware manufacturer. |
| Luttrell, A. | Market do | 1871 | Ireland | Baker. | Wallace, Robt. C. | Oxford St | 1855 | do do | Blacksmith. |
| | | | | | Westover, W. E. | Nelson do | 1855 | Canada | Grocer. |
| | | | | | Wisner, J. O. & Son. | Clr'nce & Dalh'se Sts | 1857 | State of N. Y. | [ford Premium Fanning Mill. Mfrs. of Improved Empire Grain Drill, and Brant- |

PARIS TOWN.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Ahrens, J. H. | Mechanic St. | 1859 | Germany | Paris, Ont. | Potter. | Mitchell, Geo. | Grand River St. | 1846 | Ireland | Paris, Ont. | Merchant Tailor. |
| Acres, J. W. | Main & Mech'c. Sts. | 1857 | England | " | Principal Union School. | Metcalf, T. H. | do do do | 1869 | England | " | General Merchant. |
| Baird, A. H. | Broadway | 1849 | Canada | " | Lumber Dealer. | McCummins | do do do | 1859 | Ireland | " | Shoe Maker. |
| Bell, Geo. | Red River St. | 1859 | Scotland | " | Baker. | O'Neill Thos. | do do do | 1835 | Canada | " | Produce Dealer. |
| Buckham Geo. F. | do | 1873 | Canada | " | Photographer. | Powell, W. G. | River St. | 1855 | Ireland | " | Publisher and Proprietor <i>Paris Star</i> . |
| Boughton, Geo. F. | Cor. Main & Ball. | 1845 | Ontario | " | | Patterson, R. | William St. | 1860 | Canada | " | Editor and Prop. <i>Paris Transcript</i> . |
| Coleman, Thos. W. | William St. | 1832 | England | " | Plaster Manufacturer and Farmer. | Robinson, John H. | River do | 1852 | England | " | Proprietor Gore Hotel. |
| Davis, Wm. H. | Grand River St. | 1870 | Canada | " | Grocer. | Ryall, T. | Spruce do | 1847 | Ireland | " | Coal Merchant and Insurance Agent. |
| Dadson, S. | Dundas do | 1855 | England | " | Teacher Union School. | Roberts, John P. | | 1870 | United States | " | Laborer in Angus Planing Mill. |
| Dawson & Finlayson | Dumfries & River Sts. | 1871 | Ontario | " | Builders. | Stewart, John | Dumfries do | 1830 | Scotland | " | Carpenter. |
| Ealand, John | Dumfries St. | 1835 | do | " | Proprietor Canadian Hotel. | Stewart, Robert | do do | 1842 | Ontario | " | |
| Hawkins, James | Mechanic do | 1873 | do | " | Veterinary Surgeon. | Smith, William | Mechanic do | 1853 | Scotland | " | Builder. |
| Holland Wm. | Depot. | | England | " | | Smith, James | Burwell do | 1834 | Ontario | " | Plasterer, Plain and Ornamental. |
| Huson, Albert | William St. | 1831 | United States | " | Liveryman, Bailiff. | Sterling, Daniel G. | River do | 1837 | do | " | Jeweler. |
| Hall, J. & F. | Grand River St. | 1866 | Scotland | " | Imp. of Dry Goods and Millinery. | Unger, B. H. | Grand River St. | 1873 | Canada | " | Dry Goods Dealer. |
| Lamb, Joseph | do | 1845 | Ontario | " | Hotel Proprietor. | Whitlan, Chas. | do do do | 1846 | do | " | Miller. |
| Montgomery, Robt. | Dumfries St | 1844 | Canada | " | Merchant. | Whitely, Joseph | | 1873 | England | " | Spinner in Adams' Woolen Mills. |

SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Anders, Jacob..... | Lot 23 Con. 1.. | 1836 | New Jersey... | Rosebank... | Farmer. | Lorimer, Samuel... | " 6 " 3.. | 1818 | Scotland | " " " | Carpenter and Joiner. |
| Appleby, Samuel... | " 29 " 4.. | 1843 | Ireland | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Lapierre, L. B. D... | " 28 " 4.. | 1833 | Ontario | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Beemer, Joseph, Jr. | " 4 " 4.. | 1837 | Canada | St. George... | Cheese Box Manufacturer. | Little, James | " 2 " 3.. | 1831 | Scotland | Glen Morris.. | Farmer. |
| Balwin, John..... | " 6 " 3.. | 1836 | England | " " " | " " " | McKenzie, D | " 13 " 2.. | 1864 | New York.... | St. George... | Farmer. |
| Blodell, E..... | " 3 " 3.. | 1854 | Canada | Troy, Ont... | Farmer. | Manwarring, H. E... | " 3 " 3.. | 1820 | " " " | " " " | Physician. |
| Blain, Wm. F..... | " 16 & 17 " 2.. | 1841 | Canada | St. George... | Farmer. | Murray, Wm..... | " 10 " 3.. | 1845 | Canada | " " " | Butcher. |
| Blain, Jacob..... | " 16 & 17 " 2.. | 1854 | New Jersey... | " " " | Farmer. | Maus, John | " 28 " 4.. | 1824 | Ontario | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Burt, J. R..... | " 10 " 1.. | 1843 | Canada | Rosebank... | Farmer. | Maus, Jairus | " 26 " 4.. | 1816 | New York.... | " " " | Farmer. |
| Baker, John..... | " 19 " 6.. | 1837 | do | Glen Morris. | Hotel Keeper and Lime Mfr. | Osborne, Daniel... | " 9 " 1.. | 1849 | England | Rosebank... | Farmer. |
| Berry, John..... | " 11 " 1.. | 1833 | do | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | O'Neill James..... | " 33 " 2.. | 1841 | Ontario | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Clark, Edwin W... | " 5 " 2.. | 1850 | do | St. George... | Harness maker. | Rodd, James | " 6 " 2.. | 1873 | England | St. George... | Miller. |
| Clinton, John, Jr... | " 10 " 3.. | 1831 | do | " " " | Carpenter and Joiner. | Richardson, John | " 7 " 2.. | 1854 | do | " " " | Cheese Manufacturer. |
| Charlton, Thos. W. | " 11 & 12 " 1.. | 1837 | do | Rosebank... | Farmer. | Sager, Dennis | " 5 " 4.. | 1844 | Canada | " " " | Farmer. |
| Clump, Cornelius... | " 17 & 18 " 1.. | 1823 | do | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Scott, Andrew | " 7 " 6.. | 1828 | do | Branchton... | Farmer. |
| Dunham George... | " 5 " 2.. | 1850 | do | St. George... | Harness maker. | Scott, Thos..... | " 19 " 6.. | 1866 | England | Glen Morris. | Architect and Builder. |
| Drake, A..... | " 8 " 1.. | 1852 | do | Rosebank... | Farmer. | Snowball, Robt, Sr. | " 6 " 3.. | 1833 | do | St. George... | Retired. |
| Flinn, James..... | " 16 " 1.. | 1843 | Michigan | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Smith, Adam C..... | " 2 " 2.. | 1837 | Canada | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Flemming, G. M. P. | Glen Morris | | | Glen Morris. | Merchant. | Schumann, John... | " 28 " 5.. | 1856 | England | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Glass, Wm..... | St. George..... | 1847 | Ireland..... | St. George... | Farmer. | Sewell, William... | " 35 " 5.. | 1840 | Ontario | Ayr, Ont.... | Farmer. |
| Howell, Henry | Lot 7 Con. 5.. | 1834 | Canada | " " " | Farmer. | Scarff, Jas H..... | " 10 & 11 " 2.. | 1828 | England | St. George... | Farmer. |
| Howell, Thos. W... | " 8 " 3.. | 1819 | do | " " " | Farmer. | Thomson, Jas. C... | " 6 " 4.. | 1830 | Scotland | " " " | Carriage Trimmer, & Car. & Sgn. Ptr |
| Hurst, Thomas... | Main St., Harrisburg | 1857 | Ireland..... | Harrisburg | Hotel and Livery. | Vanevery George... | " 7 " 2.. | 1844 | Canada | " " " | Farmer. |
| Harvie, Stephen... | Lot 19 Con. 6.. | 1869 | Scotland | Glen Morris. | Miller. | White, Hugh | " 1 " 6.. | 1843 | do | Branchton... | Farmer and Dairyman. |
| Hickcox, Wm..... | Main St., St. George | 1845 | Fr. Ed. Island. | St. George... | Cabinet Maker. | Westwood, Thomas. | " 10 " 1.. | 1820 | New York.... | St. George... | Farmer. |
| Kitchen, S. S., M. D. | Lot 7 Con. 3.. | 1840 | Canada | " " " | Physician. | Walker, Robert.... | " 32 " 5.. | 1864 | Scotland | Ayr, Ont.... | Farmer. |
| Lawrason, John P.. | " 7 " 3.. | 1851 | do | " " " | " " " | | | | | | |
| Lorimer, Jas. A..... | " 6 " 3.. | 1848 | do | " " " | Architect, and Carpenter and Joiner. | | | | | | |

BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Anlesbrook, John... | Lot 5 & 6 Con. 3.. | 1837 | England..... | Paris..... | Farmer. | Marquis, D..... | Mt. Pleasant | 1867 | Scotland | Mohawk | Physician. |
| Aikman, C. M. | " 3 " 4.. | 1833 | Canada | Mt. Vernon. | Physician. | Molaskey, Richard.. | Lot 8 R. 1 N. | 1854 | Canada | Mt. Vernon. | Farmer. |
| Apps, Chas. Overy. | " 8 " 3 & 4 | 1858 | England..... | Brantford | Miller. | Mudge W..... | Mt. Vernon | 1850 | " " " | " " " | Traveller. |
| Berney, Patrick J.. | " 1 & 2 " 4.. | 1855 | Ireland | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Milne, Alex..... | Lot 8 R. 1 N. | 1867 | Scotland | Langford | Merchant and P. M. |
| Barton, Geo..... | Blk F..... | 1821 | New York | Cainsville .. | Farmer. | McEwen, D..... | " 5 R. 2 E.. | " | " " " | Mohawk | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Buck, E. L..... | Lot 46 Con. 3.. | 1825 | " " " | Brantford .. | Farmer and Stock Grower. | Oles, Alex..... | " 2 R. 1 N. | 1825 | Canada | Langford | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Chittenden, Geo... | Cainsville | 1811 | England..... | Cainsville .. | Merchant and P. M. | Phelps, Chas..... | Phelps Tract | 1834 | " " " | Mohawk | Farmer. |
| Chittenden, Andrew | " " " | 1846 | Canada | " " " | Merchant and P. M. | Ramsay, John..... | Lot 7 R. 1 S. | 1970 | " " " | Langford | Farmer and Lumber Merchant. |
| Conworth, John... | Lot 2, 3, & 4 Con. 1.. | 1852 | England..... | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Ramsay, A. G..... | " 7 " 1 " " | 1860 | " " " | " " " | Farmer. |
| Chatterson, Solomon | " 4 R. 2, W. | 1842 | Canada | Mohawk | J. P. and Farmer. | Reid, Thomas..... | Cainsville | 1851 | Scotland | Cainsville .. | General Blacksmith, &c. |
| Cooke, Geo. B..... | " 27 " 4, W. | 1850 | " " " | " " " | Physician. | Reid, James | " " " | 1851 | " " " | " " " | General Blacksmith, &c. |
| Cooke, Andrew..... | " 8 " 2, W. | 1817 | New York.... | " " " | Farmer. | Snider, Robert H... | Lot 40 & 41, Con. 2, 3 | 1848 | Canada | Brantford... | Town Assessor and Farmer. |
| Depew, William... | " 8 & 9 Con. 1.. | 1829 | Canada | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Strickland, John... | " 32 " 1.. | 1850 | England | " " " | Farmer and Contractor. |
| Devlin, John..... | " 7 " R. 1 E.. | 1863 | Ireland | Mohawk | Farmer. | Sheehan M..... | " 39 " 1.. | 1840 | Canada | " " " | Farmer and Thresher. |
| Davidson, Thos... | " 14, 15, 16, Con. 1. | 1853 | England..... | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Simpson, Geo. T... | " 2, 3, 4, 5, " 1.. | 1843 | " " " | Falkland.... | Farmer. |
| Fairchild, Stephen. | Mair Tract..... | 1826 | Canada | Mohawk | Farmer. | Steele, Edwin | " 8 & 9 " 2.. | 1840 | " " " | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. |
| Foulds, Daniel S... | Phelps " | 1841 | England..... | Brantford .. | Farmer. | Spencer, Hugh | Ruggles Tract..... | 1834 | England..... | Brantford .. | Brick Maker. |
| Gurney, Chas. J... | Lot 8 Con. 2.. | 1842 | Canada | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | Townsend, J. Y... | Lot 7 Con. 4.. | 1838 | N. B. | Mt. Vernon.. | Farmer. |
| Gable, J. W..... | " 1 " 4.. | 1832 | " " " | Mt. Vernon. | Hotel Proprietor. | Townsend, Harry G. | " 5 " 4.. | 1839 | Canada | " " " | Deputy Reeve and Farmer. |
| Gimby, Wm. J..... | " 4 " 5.. | 1852 | England..... | " " " | Cooper. | Tisdale, Lot 8 | " 1 " 5.. | 1831 | " " " | " " " | Farmer. |
| Hopkins, Isaac... | " 48 " 3.. | 1822 | Canada | Jerseyville | Farmer, Hop Gwr., Agt. for Kirby Rpr. | Thompson, John... | Lot 1 & 2 " 3.. | 1859 | " " " | " " " | Farmer. |
| Lounsbury, Morris. | " 7 " 5.. | " | " " " | Mt. Vernon. | Farmer and Sawyer. | Underhill, Wm. B... | " 4 R. 1 S. | 1839 | " " " | Langford.... | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Lang, C. R..... | " 9 R. 1 N. | 1836 | Scotland | Langford .. | Miller. | Westbrook, Levi... | " 5 Con. 2.. | 1841 | Nova Scotia.. | Paris | Farmer. |
| McIntosh, J. D... | Lot 1 & 2 - Con. 3.. | 1867 | England..... | Paris, Ont... | Farmer. | White, David A... | " 3 " 5.. | 1852 | New York.... | Mt. Vernon.. | Farmer. |
| McWebb, Geo. W... | Lafferty Tract | 1849 | " " " | Newport | Farmer. | Wilson, Geo..... | " 1 Kerr Blk.. | 1864 | Canada | " " " | Farmer. |

ONONDAGA TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Armour, Thomas... | Con. 2.. | 1845 | Ireland..... | Tuscarora... | Farmer and J. P. | Howden, Alex..... | " 2.. | 1845 | do | Tuscarora... | Farmer. |
| Allan, Walter..... | " 3.. | 1838 | Canada | Seneca | Farmer and Stock Raiser. | Hunks, R..... | " 2.. | 1848 | Germany | " " " | Farmer. |
| Butler, J. W..... | Middleport Village.. | 1844 | do | Tuscarora... | Proprietor Dominion Hotel. | Howden, Thomas .. | " 1.. | 1850 | Ireland | Carlukc | Farmer. |
| Bateman, James... | Lot 16 R. R. | 1832 | England..... | Newport | Farmer and Stock Raiser, &c. | Johnson, Geo. H. M. | Lot 54 R. R. | " | Indian | " " " | Interpreter for Government. |
| Buchanan, Alex... | " " " | 1844 | Ireland | " " " | " " " | Jamison, James... | " 50 " " | " | do | Onondaga... | Farmer. |
| Bundy, Mark..... | Con. 2.. | 1836 | England..... | Onondaga... | Farmer. | Leonard, David P... | Onondaga Village.. | 1850 | Canada | " " " | Millwright and Engineer. |
| Crowell, Nathaniel. | Onondaga Village.. | " | Canada | " " " | Grocer and Butcher. | Logan, John..... | Lot 61 R. R. | 1857 | do | Tuscarora... | Proprietor Glen Erin Mills. |
| Charlton, Joseph... | Blk I.. | " | do | Newport | Farmer. | McKelvey, S. J..... | MiddlePort Village.. | 1858 | Ireland | " " " | Tp. Clerk, P. M., Merchant, &c |
| Creswell, John... | R. R. | " | do | Seneca | Farmer. | McLaren, Robert... | " " " | 1855 | Scotland | " " " | Grocer and Baker. |
| Douglass, Wm..... | Lot 80 " " " | 1840 | Scotland | " " " | Farmer and Stock Breeder. | Milne, Francis... | Con. 2.. | 1845 | do | Cainsville... | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Day, Matthew..... | Onondago Village.. | " | Canada | Onondaga... | Farmer and Bailiff. | Mulligan Robt.... | Lot 19 " 2.. | 1842 | Ireland | Tuscarora... | Farmer. |
| Dennis, David..... | " " " | 1846 | do | " " " | Proprietor Ontario House. | Painter, Joseph... | " 3.. | 1845 | England | Onondaga... | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Deagle, John..... | Con. 3.. | 1850 | do | Tuscarora... | Farmer. | Reeker, Frederick.. | " 3.. | 1847 | Germany | Tuscarora... | Farmer. |
| Fair, Wm..... | Lot 7 Con. 3.. | " | do | Cainsville... | Farmer. | Squire, Benjamin... | Onondaga Village.. | " | England | Onondaga... | Proprietor Onondaga Mills. |
| Fryer, Henry..... | " 3.. | 1837 | Ireland..... | " " " | Farmer. | Shaver, Daniel... | Con. 3.. | 1873 | Canada | Cainsville... | Farmer and Stock Raiser. |
| Harris, Richard... | Lot 12 " 3.. | 1837 | England..... | Onondaga... | Farmer. | Vansickle, H. H... | Onondaga Village.. | 1869 | do | Onondaga... | Merchant and Soap Mfr. |
| Henderson, John... | Onondaga Village.. | 1840 | Ireland..... | Tusarora... | Farmer and Township Councillor. | Vansickle, Geo. ... | Lot 39 R. R. | 1861 | do | " " " | Farmer and Tp. Councillor. |
| Howell, Isaac..... | Blk 16, Con. 3.. | " | Canada | Onondaga... | Wagon Maker & Clerk of Div. Court. | Workman, Samuel... | Con. 2.. | 1860 | Ireland | Tuscarora... | Farmer. |
| | | | do | " " " | Proprietor Saw Mills. | Westbrook, Peter... | Middleport | " | Canada | " " " | Proprietor Royal Hotel and Ferry. |

BURFORD TOWNSHIP.

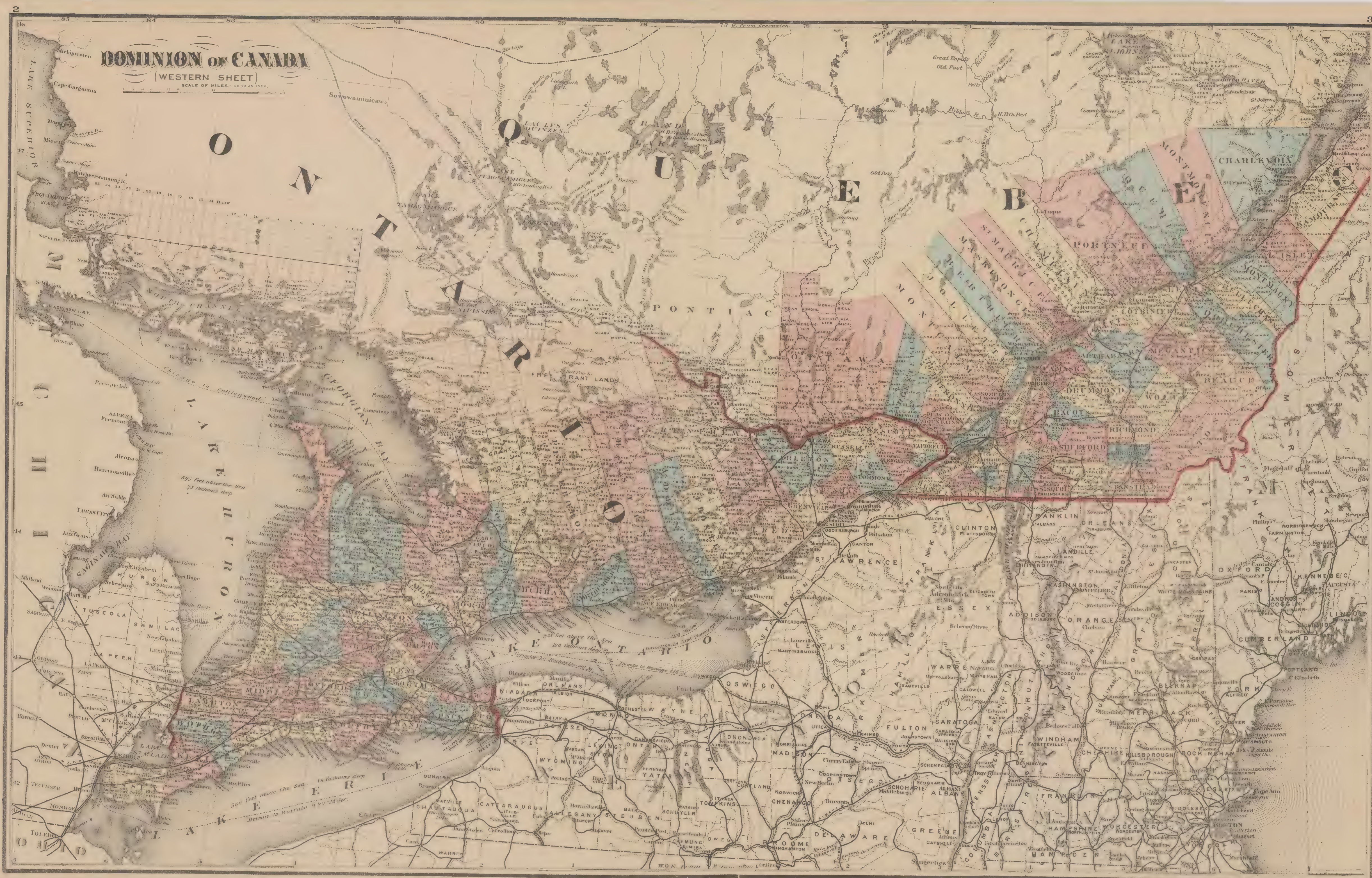
| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Allen, William R... | Con. 9, Lot 20... | 1847 | Canada | New Durham | Farmer and Constable. | Mason, Wm. B.... | " 9, " 22.... | 1831 | England | New Durham | Farmer. |
| Cox, Henry | Burford | 1862 | England | Burford | General Merchant. | Muir, I. T. | " 8, " 23.... | 1834 | Canada | do do | do |
| Conklin, Burnet... | Harley | 1864 | Canada | Harley | Proprietor Harley Hotel. | Neil, John | " 11, " 14.... | 1841 | Ireland | Harley | do |
| Carter, Jacob P... | Con. 9, Lot 4... | 1815 | Ireland | Burford | Farmer. | Oswald, J. H. | " 14, " 16.... | 1847 | do | Kelvin | do |
| Carter, Samuel | " 6, " 13.... | 1856 | England | Cathcart | do | Oswald, A. | " 14, " 15.... | 1833 | do | do | do |
| Day, Ira | Burford | 1865 | Canada | Burford | General Merchant. | Prior, Henry | " 1, " 6.... | 1860 | do | Falkland | do |
| Foster, Alonzo | | | | | Clerk and Treasurer and J. P. | Parnall, E. N. | " 4, " 3.... | 1854 | do | Burford | do |
| Farlow, Robert | Falkland | 1867 | Ireland | Falkland | Proprietor Falkland Hotel. | Pettit, John G.... | " 14, " 2.... | 1860 | do | Scotland .. | do |
| Force, Noah | Con. 3, Lot 13... | 1845 | Canada | Princeton .. | Farmer. | Perrin, William .. | Mount Vernon.... | 1838 | do | Mt. Vernon.. | Post Master |
| Harley, Archd.... | " 8, " 10.... | 1850 | New Brunswick | Harley | Farmer and Reeve. | Robinson, James.. | | 1838 | do | | Farmer. |
| Hall, Alfred | Burford | 1865 | England | Burford | Proprietor Albion Hotel. | Rush, John | Con. 10, Lot 4... | 1849 | England | Burford | do |
| Huffman, Paul | Con. 13, Lot 13... | 1843 | Canada | FlouranceVale | Flourance Vale Saw Mill. | Smith, Benjamin .. | " 13, " 4, 5, 6. | 1860 | Canada | Scotland | do |
| Haney, John & Wm. | " 1, " 15.... | 1857 | Quebec | Princeton .. | Manufacturers of Brick. | Silverthorn, Thomas | " 9, " 4.... | 1815 | do | Burford | do |
| Hedges, Chas | " 14, " 18.... | 1839 | Canada | Kelvin | Farmer and J. P. | Smith, John W | " 11, " 5.... | 1835 | do | Fairfield Pins | do |
| James, Tho. Floyd | " 6, " 2.... | 1848 | Canada | Burford | Farmer and Director of Insurance Co. | Smith, John | " 12, " 4 & 5 | 1843 | do | do do | do |
| Kelly, Philip | " 9, " 23.... | 1831 | Isle of Man .. | New Durham | Farmer. | Smith, Benjamin F. | Oakland | 1845 | do | Oakland | do |
| Lawrence, Daniel .. | " 4, " 15.... | 1824 | Canada | Cathcart | do | Smith, James A.... | Con. 13 Lot 4, 5, 6 | 1839 | do | Scotland | do |
| Malcolm, Augustus.. | " 13, " 1.... | 1820 | do | Scotland | do | Smith, Russel, J. P. | " 11, " 4, 5, 6 | | do | Fairfield Pins | do and J. P. |
| Moore, Jonathan | Con. 9, Lot 13... | 1873 | do | Harley | do | Smith, Arthur | " 5, " 22.... | 1858 | do | Cathcart | do |
| Millar, A H, M. D. | Burford St. | 1872 | do | Burford | Physician and Surgeon. | Turner, Thomas .. | Cathcart | 1854 | Atlantic | do | do |
| McCombs, Joseph... | Con. 13, Lot 2 & 3 | 1845 | do | Scotland | Farmer. | Wilson, Wm. Sr.... | Con. 11, Lot 1... | 1840 | England | Mt. Vernon.. | do |
| Merritt, J. B | " 13, " 2 & 3 | 1851 | New Brunswick | do | do | Yeigh, Edmund ... | " 3, " 7.... | 1831 | Canada | Burford | do and J. P. |
| Metcalf, Franklin A. | " 8, " 6.... | 1850 | U. S. | Burford | do | Yates, James | " 12, " 19.... | 1845 | England | New Durham | do |

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

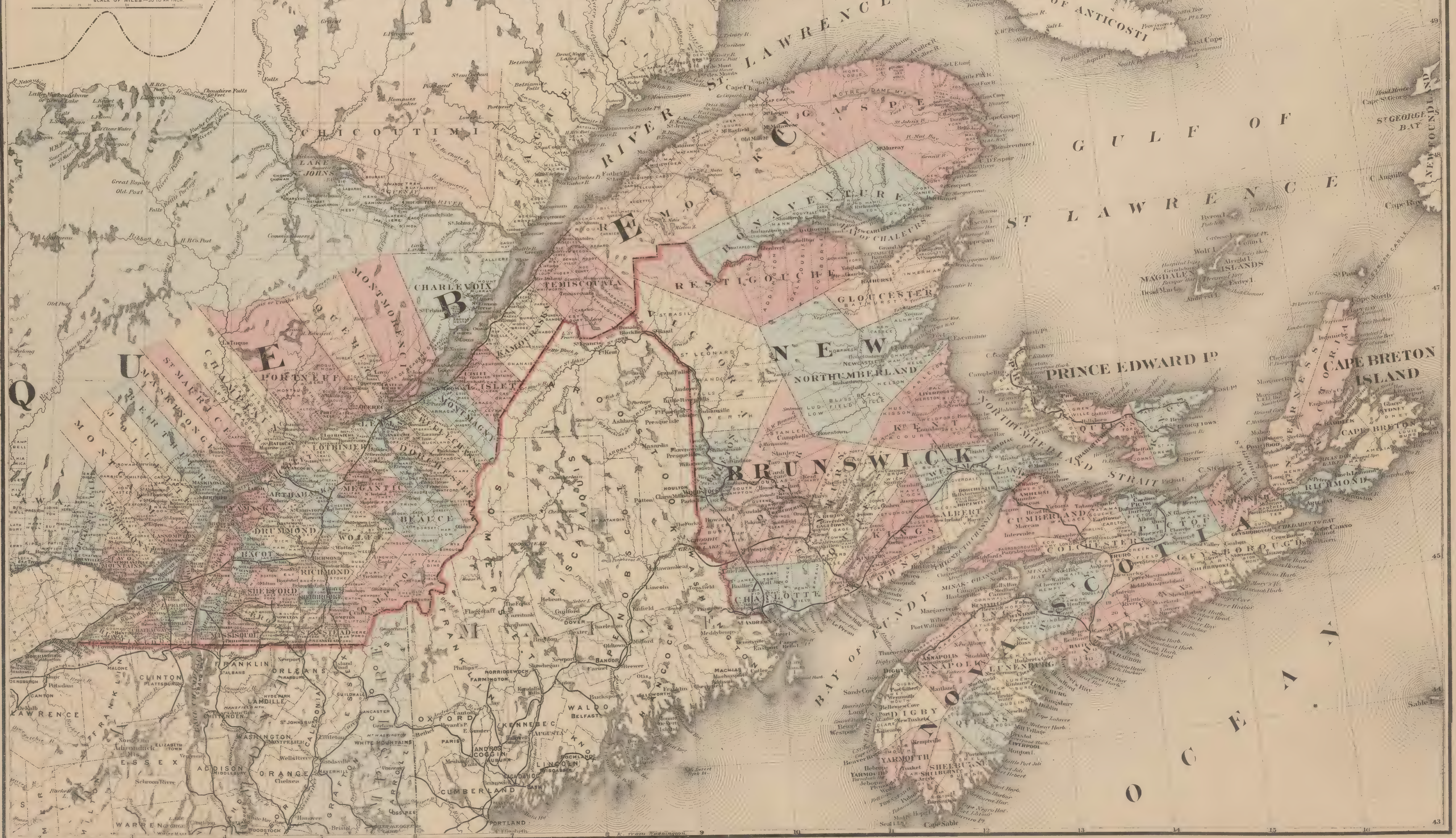
| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Beebe, Smith | Lot 7 & 8 Con. 2.. | 1828 | Canada | Oakland | Farmer and Reeve of Township. | McAllister, W.... | Oakland Village... | 1857 | New York... | Oakland. ... | Farmer. |
| Burtch, James W... | " 11 " 1.... | 1849 | do | do | Farmer and Fruit Grower. | McFarlane | do do | 1863 | Virginia | do | Carpenter and Joiner. |
| Chart, John | Oakland Village... | 1874 | England | do | Miller. | McDonald, John .. | do do | 1862 | Canada | do | Blacksmith. |
| Cowles, Richard .. | do do | 1849 | do | do | Merchant Tailor. | Malcolm Henry ... | Lot 5 Con. 4... | 1862 | do | do | Farmer, Fruit Grower & Stock Raiser |
| Corner, G. H. | do do | 1872 | Canada | do | Miller and Hotel Keeper. | McDiamid Donald.. | " 5 do 4.... | 1873 | do | Mohawk | Farmer. |
| Edy, Lorenzo | Lot 10 Con. 2... | 1874 | do | do | Farmer. | Malcolm, Hugh ... | Scotland Village.. | 1830 | do | Scotland | Boot and Shoe Dealer. |
| Edy, Benj. | " 11 " 1.... | 1849 | do | do | Farmer. | Thompson, Wm. .. | Oakland Village... | 1819 | Ireland | Mohawk | Farmer, Stock Raiser and Ex. Reeve |
| Franklin, John.... | " 7 " 1.... | 1874 | do | do | Farmer. | Tegart, E. W. | Scotland Village.. | 1360 | Canada | Scotland | Physician, Surgeon, and Druggist. |
| Fairchild, Peter .. | " 17 " 1.... | 1833 | do | Burtch | Farmer and Stock Raiser. | Vivian, J. W. | Lot 5, Con. 1.. | 1851 | do | Oakland | Farmer and Mill Owner. |
| Finch, Jefferson... | Waterford | 1874 | do | Waterford .. | Brick Manufacturer. | Vivian, Mrs. C.... | Oakland Village... | 1863 | do | do | Retired. |
| Hall, George | Scotland | 1845 | England | Scotland | Hotel Keeper. | Westbrook, A.... | Lot 7 & 8 Con. 1.. | 1844 | do | do | Farmer, Stock Raiser & Cheese mfr. |
| Lawrence, Orrin H. | Oakland Village.. | 1857 | New York | Oakland | Township Clerk. | Wright, Cook | Millford Mills.. | 1874 | England | do | Flour and Grist Mill. |
| Lyman, Henry | Scotland | 1840 | do | Scotland | General Store and Post Master. | Will, F. J. | Oakland | 1874 | Canada | do | General Store Keeper. |

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. | NAME. | LOCATION. | Date of Settlement. | NATIVITY. | POST OFFICE. | BUSINESS. |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bomberry, Geo. Ed. | Lot 27 Con. 4.. | | Indian | Tuscarora .. | Physician. | Hill, Richard | Lot 18 " .. | | Indian | Ohsweken.. | Farmer. |
| Burning, Timothy.. | " 53 R. R.. | | do | Onondaga .. | Farmer and Chief. | Longfish, Joseph... | " 48 " .. | | do | Onondaga .. | Farmer. |
| Claus, Isaac | " 25 Con. 6.. | | do | do | Farmer and Stock Raiser. | Loft, D. Rokwaho.. | " 16 " .. | 1853 | do | Seneca | Farmer. |
| Carpenter, Ben.... | " 63 R. R.. | | do | Ohsweken .. | Teacher. | McNaughton, Jas.. | " 67 R. R.. | 1845 | Scotland | Newport | Farmer. |
| Chance, Rev. Jas... | " 26 | 1871 | England | Newport | Missionary, Church of England. | Roberts, Rev. R. J.. | Oneida Tp, Hal'd.. | 1873 | Ireland | Seneca | Missionary to Six Nation Indians. |
| Elliott, J. | | 1847 | Canada | Hogersville.. | Chief of Mississauga Indians. | Styres, Samuel.... | Lot 41, Con. 6.. | 1866 | Indian | Tuscarora .. | Farmer. |
| Givens, Jas | " 62 R. R.. | | Indian | Ohsweken .. | Farmer and Chief. | Thomas, John | " 15 " 5.... | 1850 | England | Ohsweken .. | Farmer. |
| Hill, John | " 19 Con. 4.. | | do | do | Chief and Carpenter. | Wage Wm | " 25 " 3.... | 1855 | Indian | do | Chief and County Constable. |



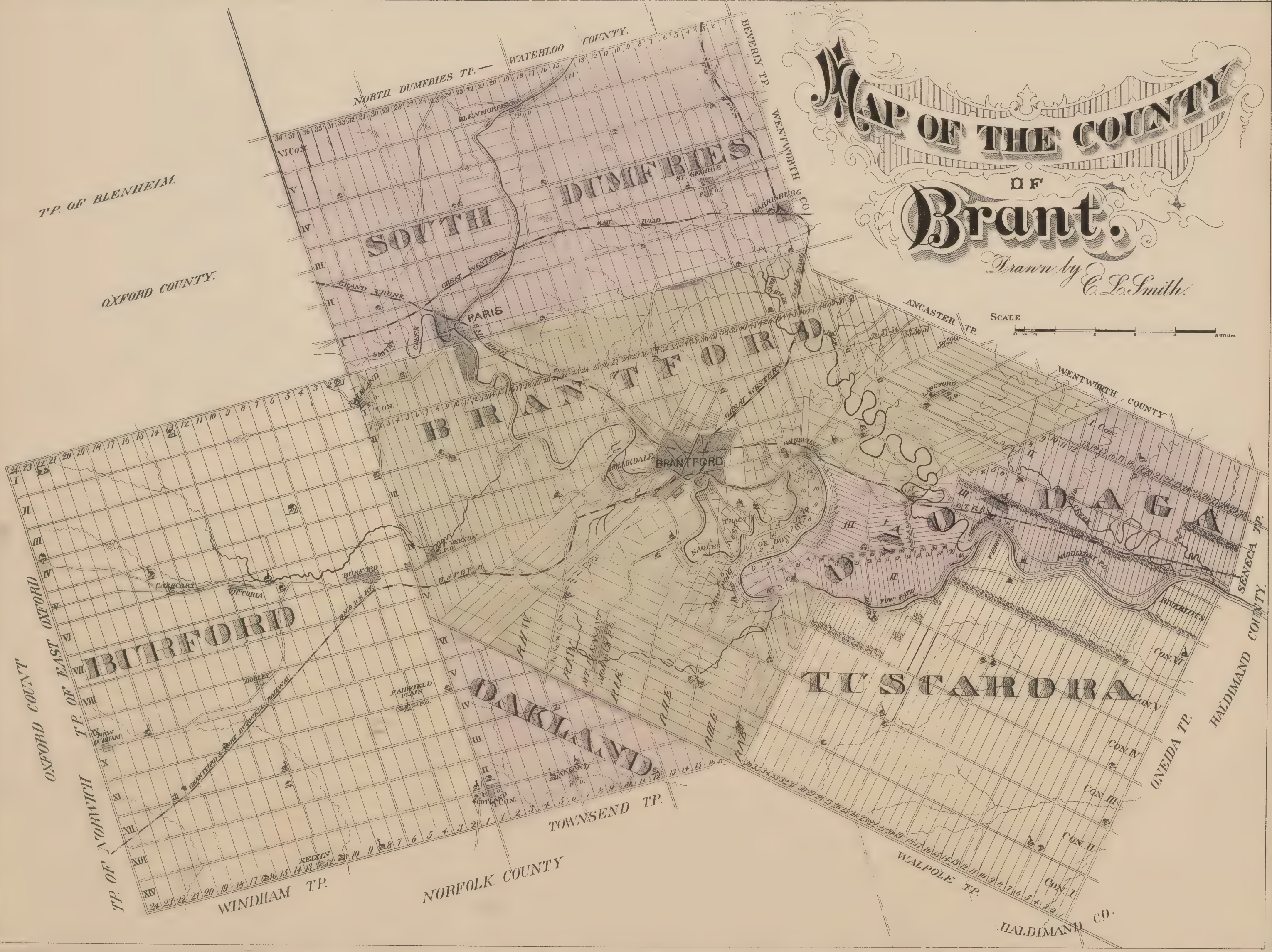
DOMINION OF CANADA
(EASTERN SHEET)
SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.



MAP OF THE COUNTY OF Brant.

Drawn by C. L. Smith.

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 miles





COUNTY OF BRANT COURT HOUSE.
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.



RES. OF JOHN MAUS.
CONCESSION 4 LOT 29 TP. OF SOUTH DUMFRIES. CO OF BRANT. ONT.



RES OF C. L. LATSHAW.
GLEN MORRIS. CO OF BRANT ONTARIO.



ONTARIO. KNITTING MILLS. PARIS. ONTARIO.
CLAY & M^{rs} COSH. PROPRIETORS.



RES of CORNELIUS CLUMP. TP of SOUTH DUMFRIES.
CONCESSION 1 LOT 17 CO of BRANT. ONTARIO.



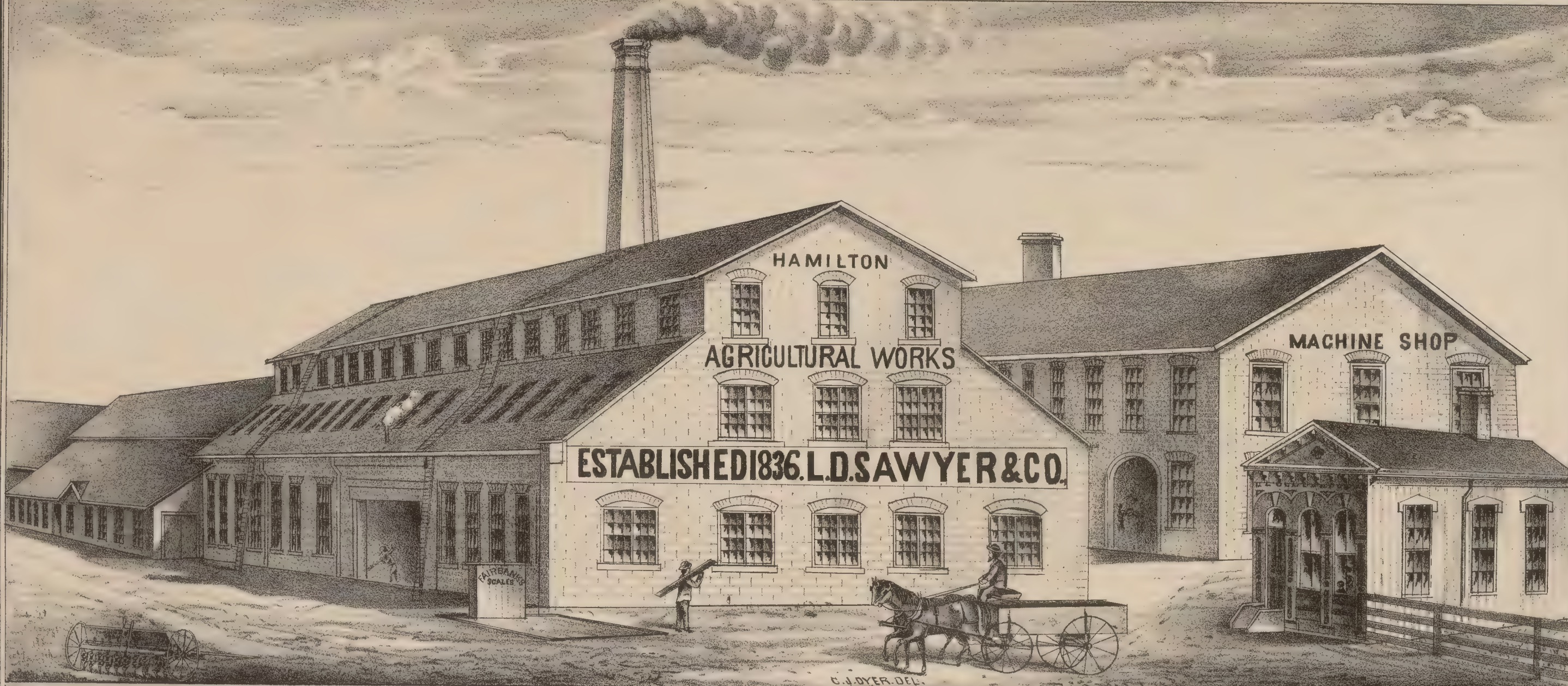
RES of CHRISTOPHER BARKER. TP of SOUTH DUMFRIES.
CONCESSION 1 LOT 34 & 35 (FARM 200 ACRES) CO of BRANT. ONTARIO.



PAINT SHOP.



WARE HOUSE.

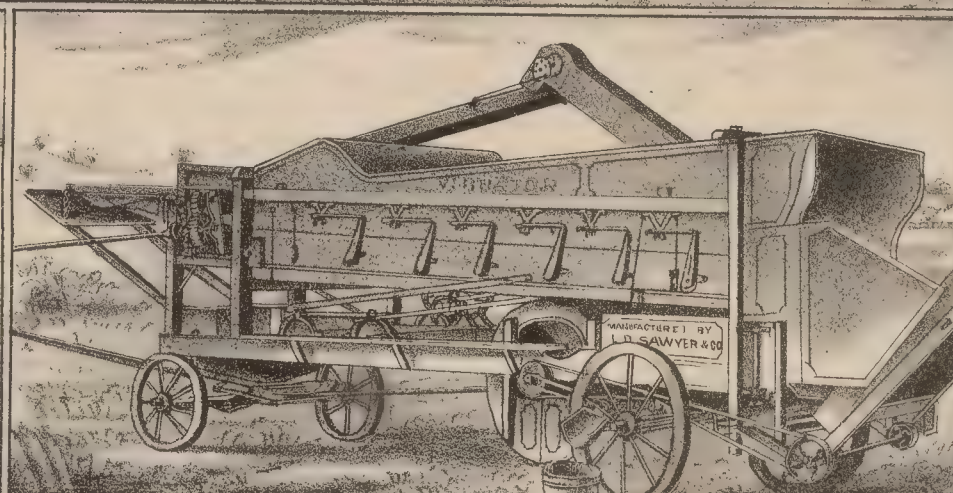


C.J. DYER DEL.



SAWYER'S IMPROVED IRON GLAD MOWER

C.J. DYER DEL.



THE VIBRATOR THRESHING MACHINE

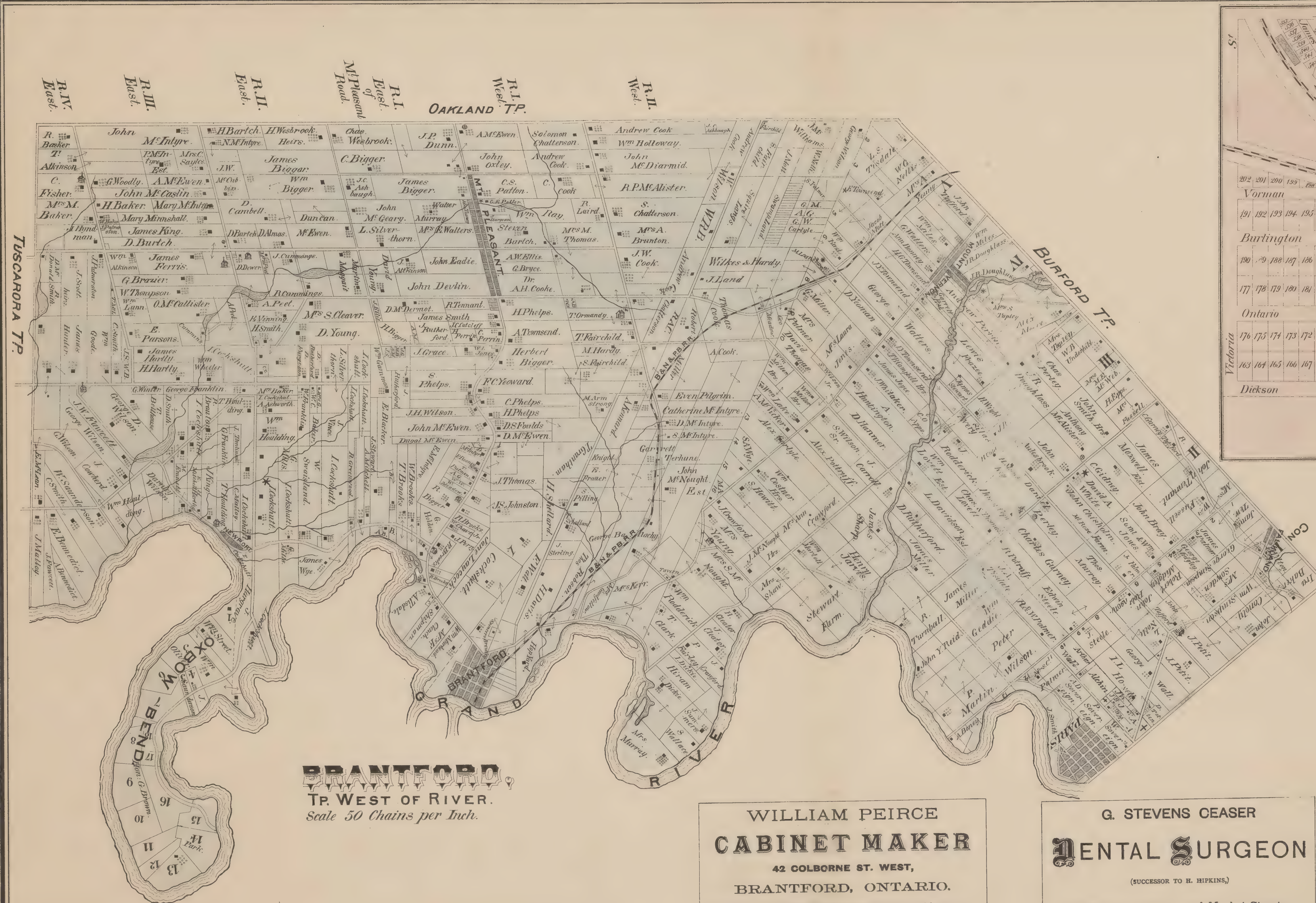
HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



SAWYER'S CANADIAN HARVESTER.

LITH. P.A. CROSS, TORONTO.





BRANTFORD
T.P. WEST OF RIVER.
Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

**WILLIAM PEIRCE
CABINET MAKER**

42 COLBORNE ST. WEST,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut, Wave-Moulding, Oval Frames. A large assortment of Looking-glass Plates and Frames, Wholesale and Retail.
One of the Largest Stocks of FURNITURE, &c., in Ontario.

Coffins and Burial Robes always on hand. Hearse supplied, Funerals Attended.

G. STEVENS CEASER

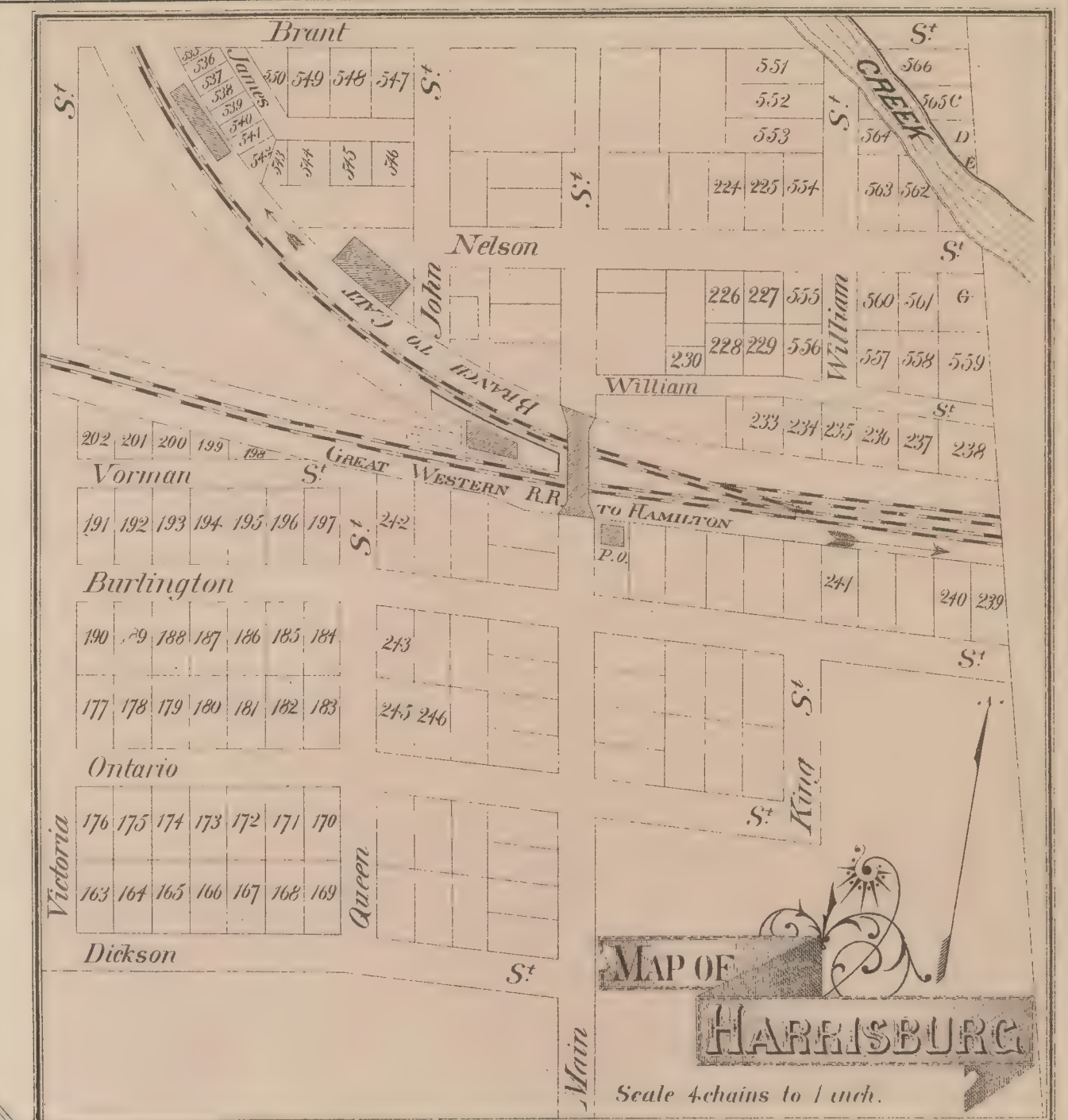
DENTAL SURGEON

(SUCCESSOR TO H. HIPKINS.)

Office—Cor. Colborne and Market Streets,

SOUTH SIDE,

BRANTFORD, ONT.



**CANADIAN
MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

AVAILABLE ASSETS, \$200,000.

MERCANTILE & MANUFACTURING RISKS

WRITTEN ON THE POPULAR MUTUAL SYSTEM FOR THREE YEARS.

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**PHOENIX MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company**

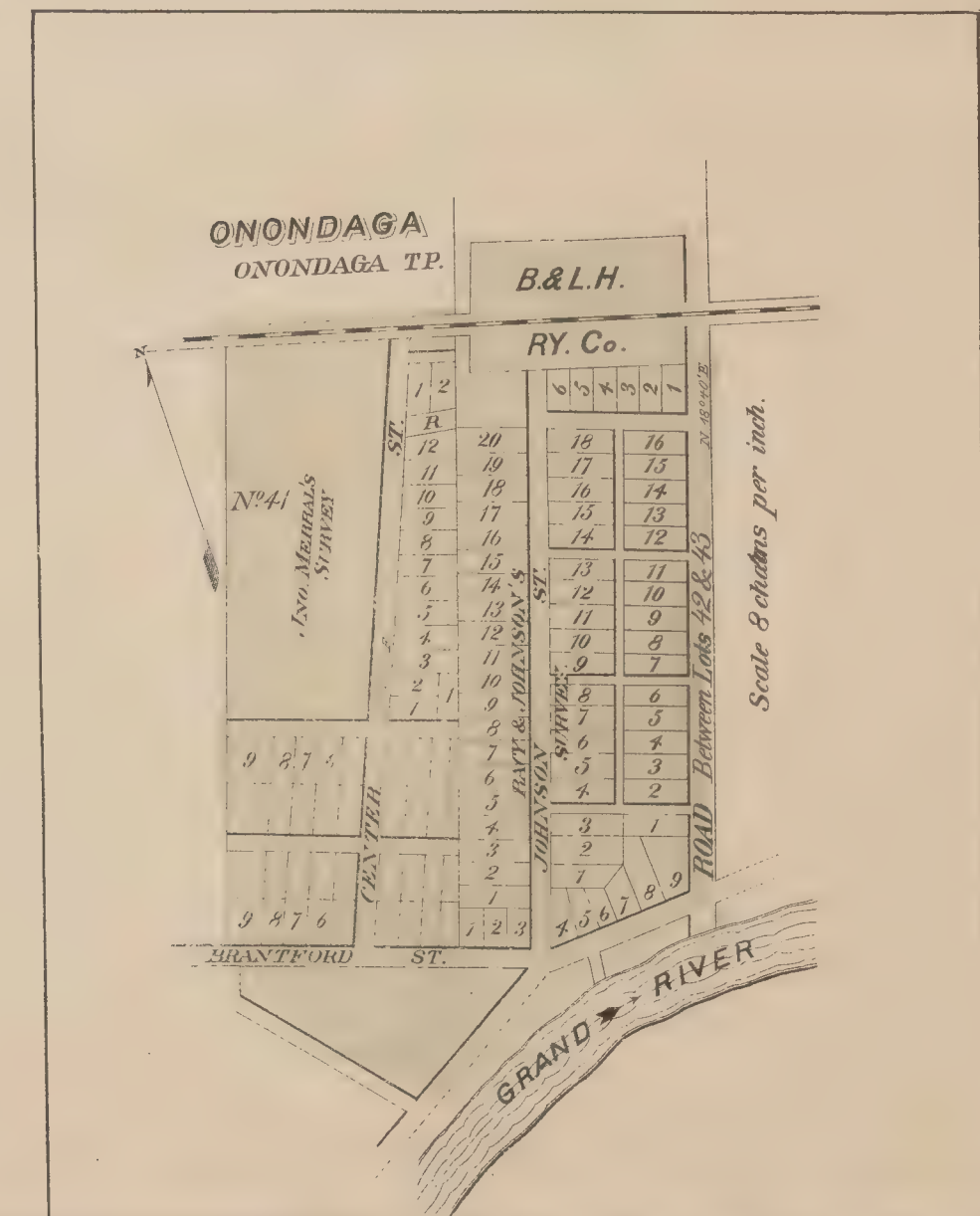
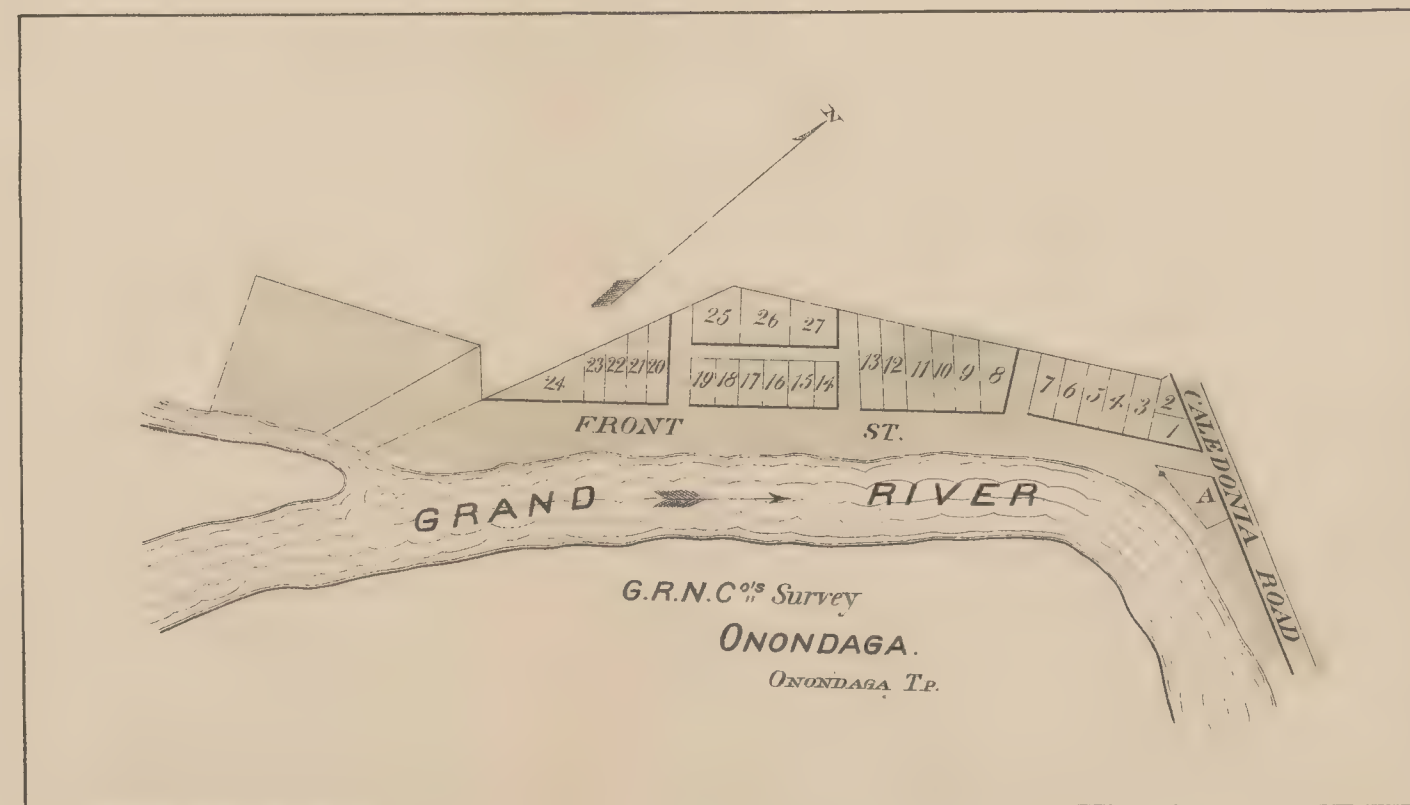
HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS OVER \$10,000,000

ANNUAL INCOME nearly \$4,000,000
SURPLUS FREE FROM ALL LIABILITIES, OVER 1,000,000
DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT 130,000

E. FREEMAN,
District Agent, Brantford.

Office, Kerby Block.





RES. OF CHARLES WHITLAW.
PARIS COUNTY OF BRANT, ONTARIO.



LAPIERRE VILLA. RES. OF L.B.D. LAPIERRE. CONCESSION 4. LOT 29.
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DUMFRIES. COUNTY OF BRANT, ONTARIO.



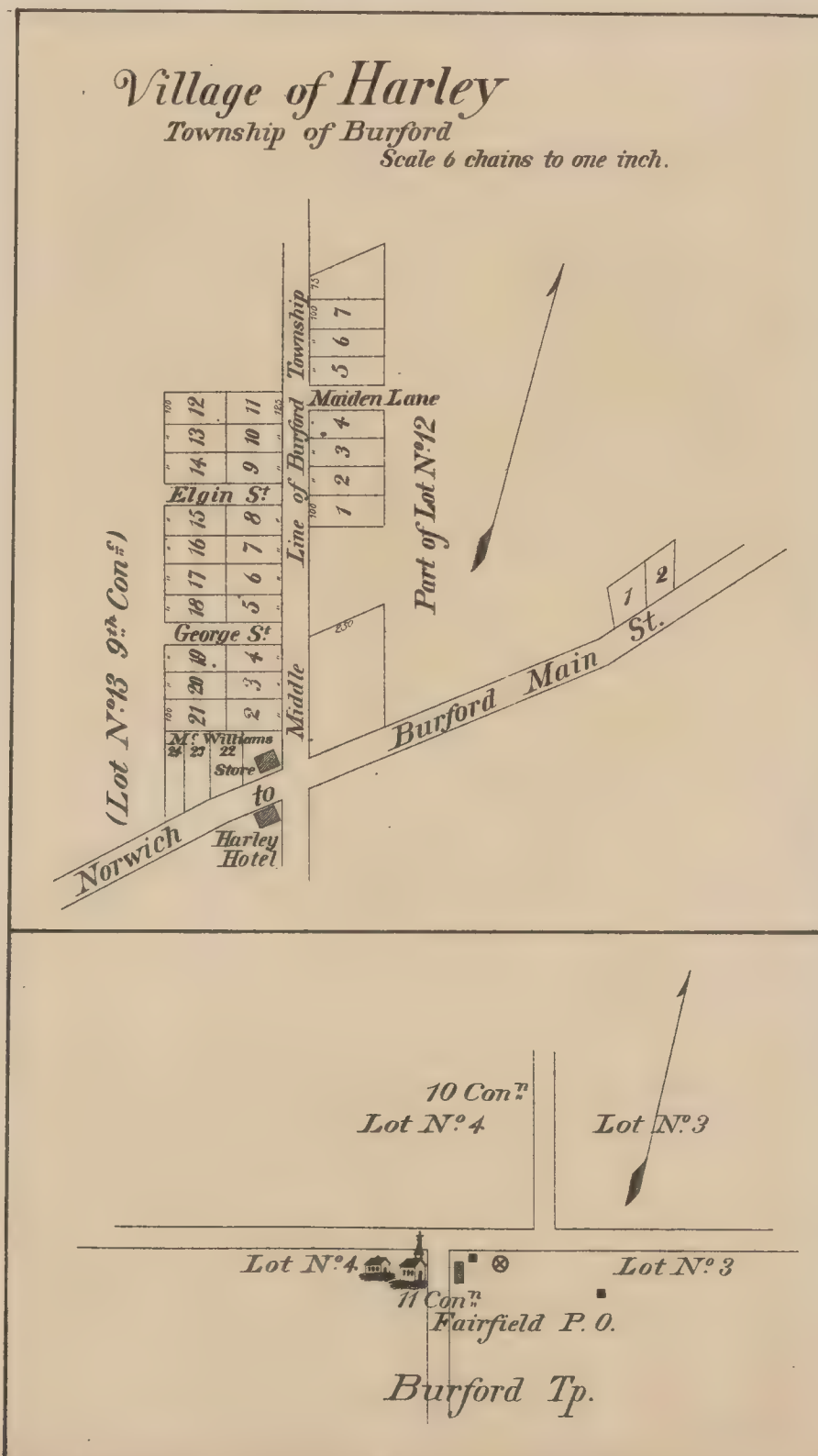
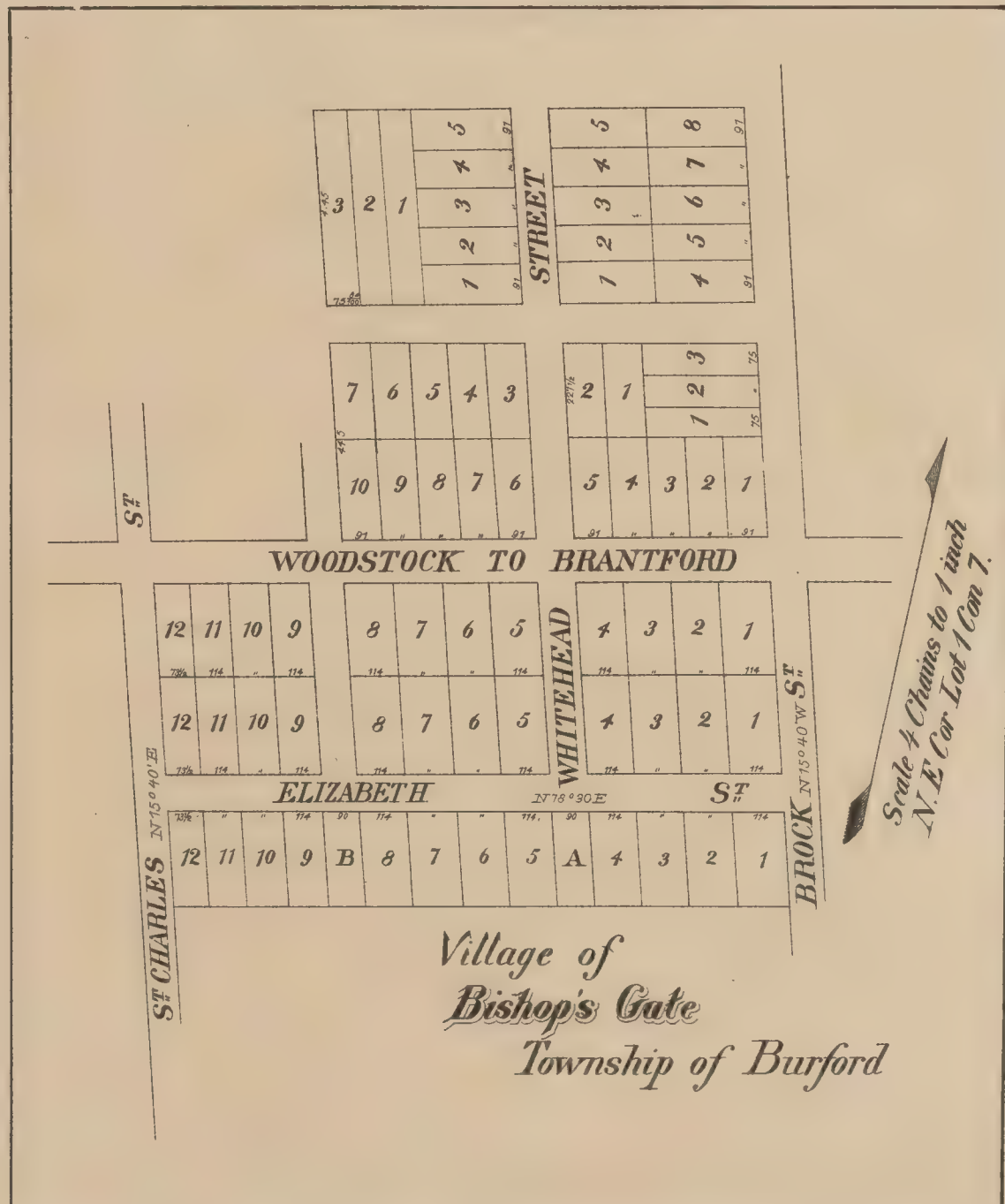
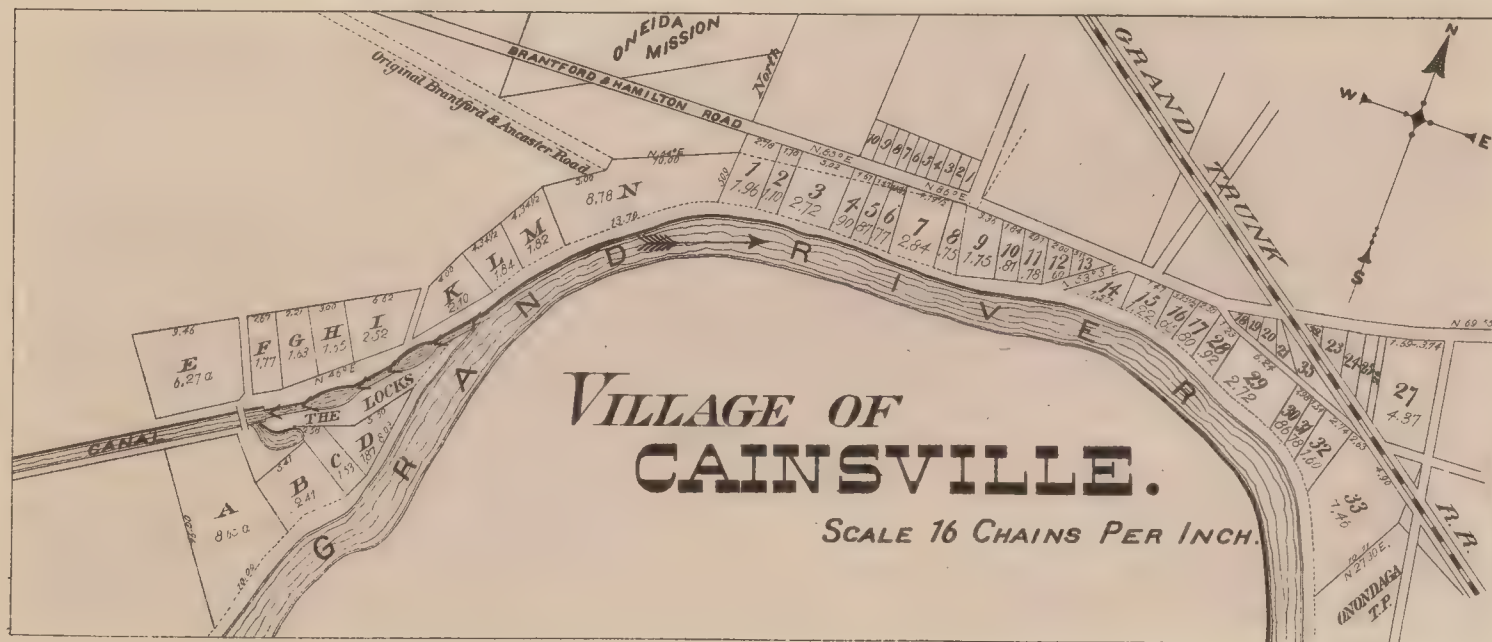
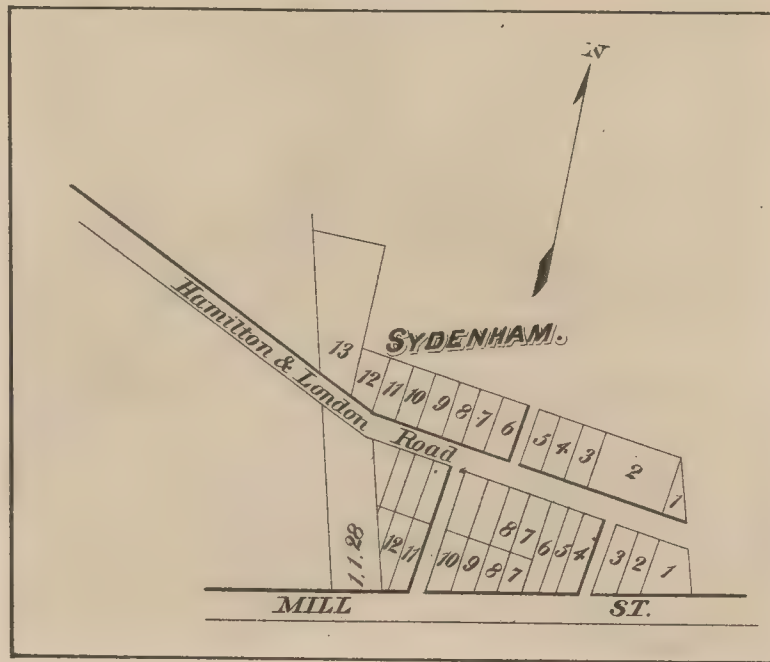
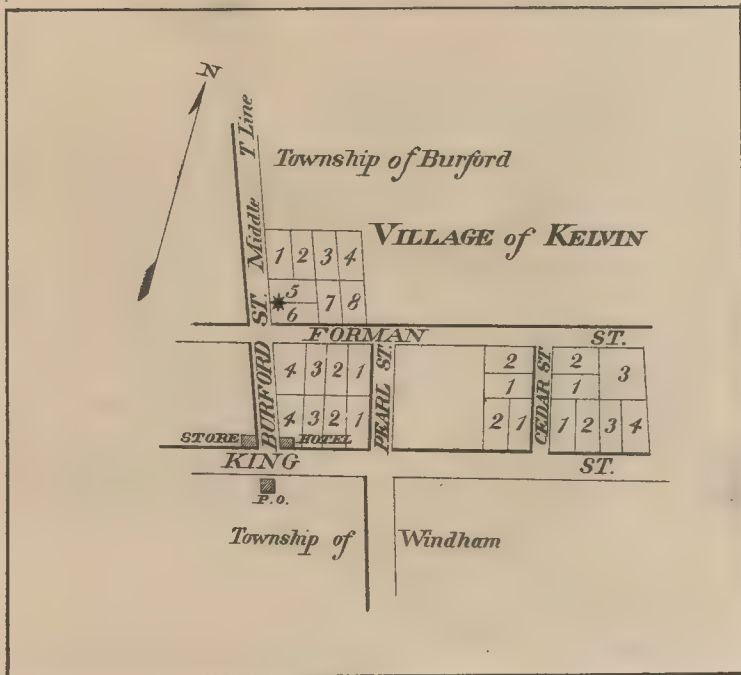
BRAESIDE RES. OF A.H. BAIRD. CONCESSION 2.
TP. OF SOUTH DUMFRIES. CO. OF BRANT, ONTARIO.

SOUTH DUMFRIES.

Scale 50 Chains per inch.



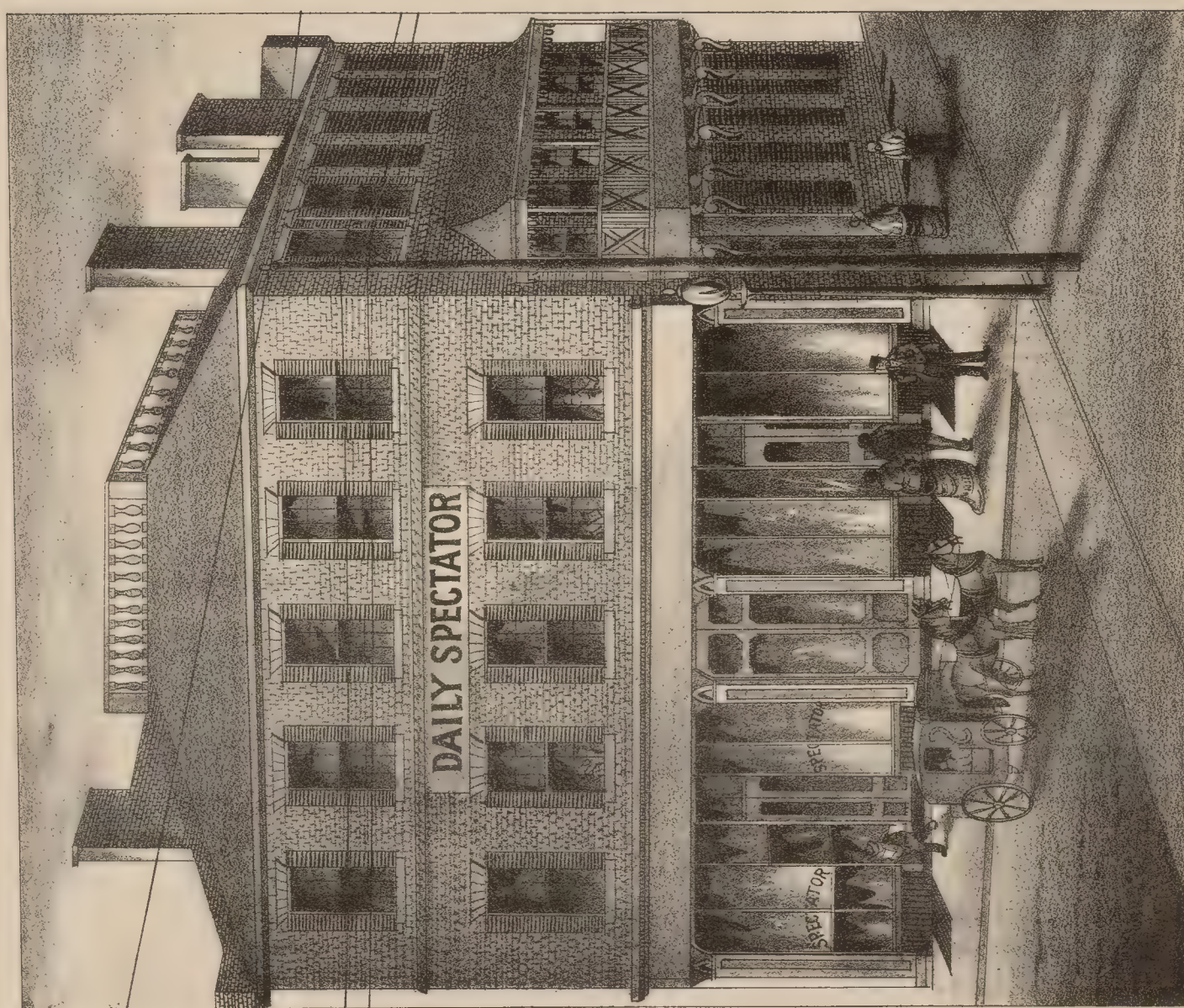
THE BRANT UNION Published every Thursday, Josh. Y. Johnston.
PROPRIETOR N^o 20 MARKET STREET MARKET SQUARE, BRANTFORD, ONT.



NORTH HALL.

SCALE 50 CHAINS PER INCH.





SPECTATOR PRINTING OFFICE.
NORTH EAST COR., OF JAMES & MAIN STREETS.
HAMILTON, ONT

Alexander Craig
Successor to
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Checks, Notes,
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Labels, Show-Cards.



MAP OF
VINCE QUEENS & NORTH
WARDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PARIS
SCALE 400 FT. PER INCH.

- REFERENCES —
- 0 Post Office.
 - 1 Turnbull & Thomson, Saw & Plan'g Mill.
 - 2 Brown & Co. Ontario Nut Works.
 - 3 Geo Angus, Planing Mill.
 - 4 Grand River Knitting Mill.
 - 5 David Maxwell, Agricultural Works.
 - 6 Grist & Flour Mill.
 - 7 T.W. Coleman, Plaster Mill.
 - 8 Clay & M. Cosh, Ont. Knitting Mill.
 - 9 Whitlaw's Foundry.
 - 10 Town Hall.
 - 11 Wm. Smith, Planing & Joining Mill.
 - 12 C. Whitlaw's Mill.
 - 13 Gore Hotel.
 - 14 Paris Knit Mills.

TOWN OF PARIS.
Scale 400 ft. per inch.



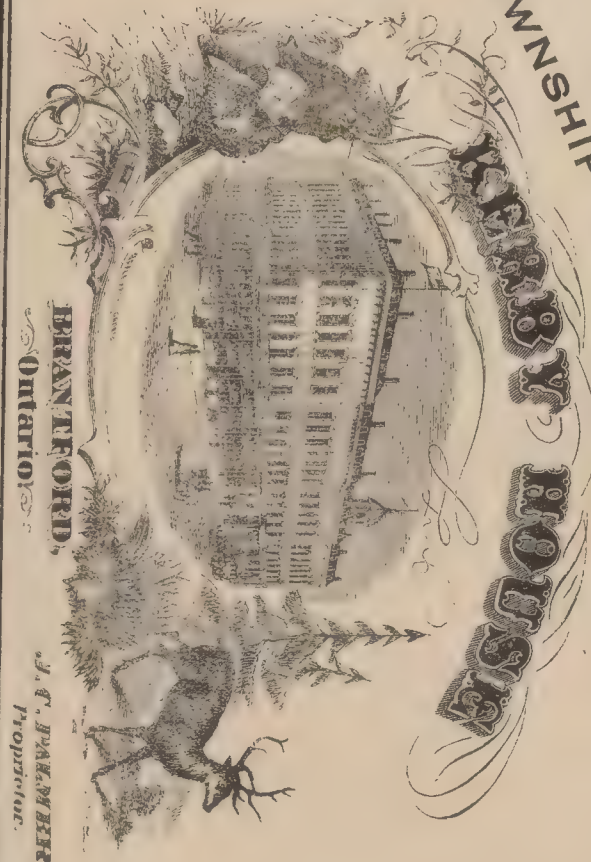
Magnetic variation $N 4^{\circ} 30' W$
Longitude $80^{\circ} 32' W$
Latitude $43^{\circ} 10' N$

Surveyors, Owners, & Notaries
TOWN OF BRANTFORD
The
COPIED & DRAWN BY
J. F. JACOBSON



REGISTRY OFFICE OF BRANT

Compiled from family tree surveys and other
Authentic Documents of the Registry Office
from 1850

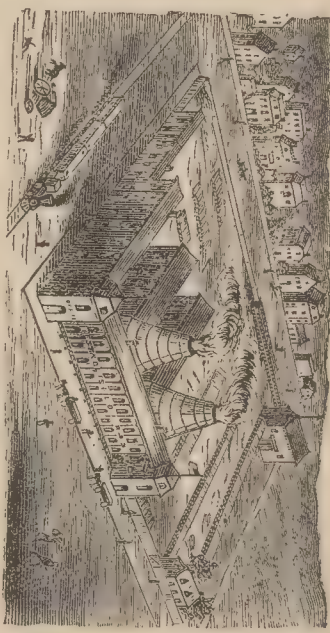


KEMBA HOUSE
TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
J. F. JACOBSON, Proprietor



Map of the BRANT AND EAST WARPS, BRANTFORD, ONT.



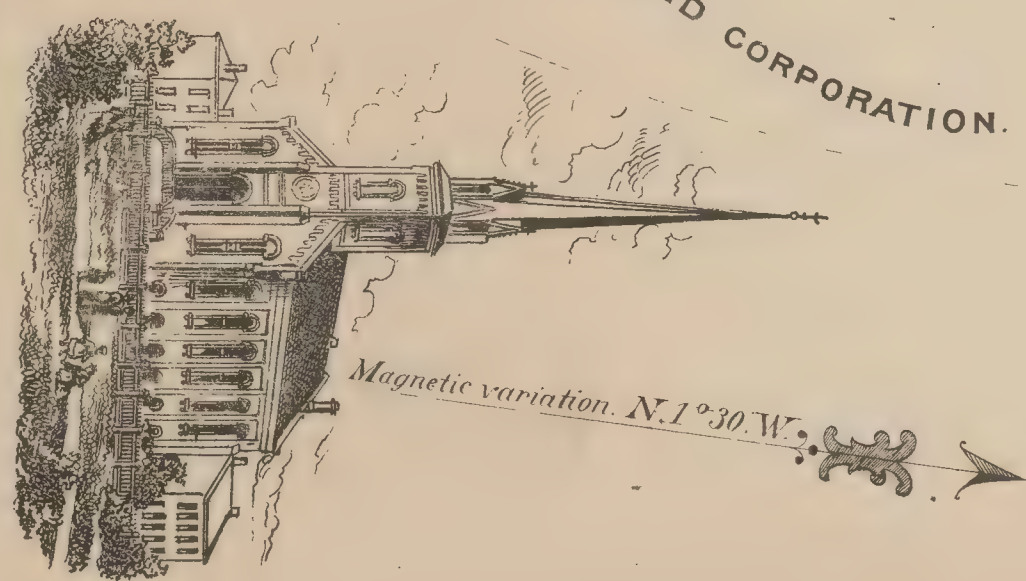
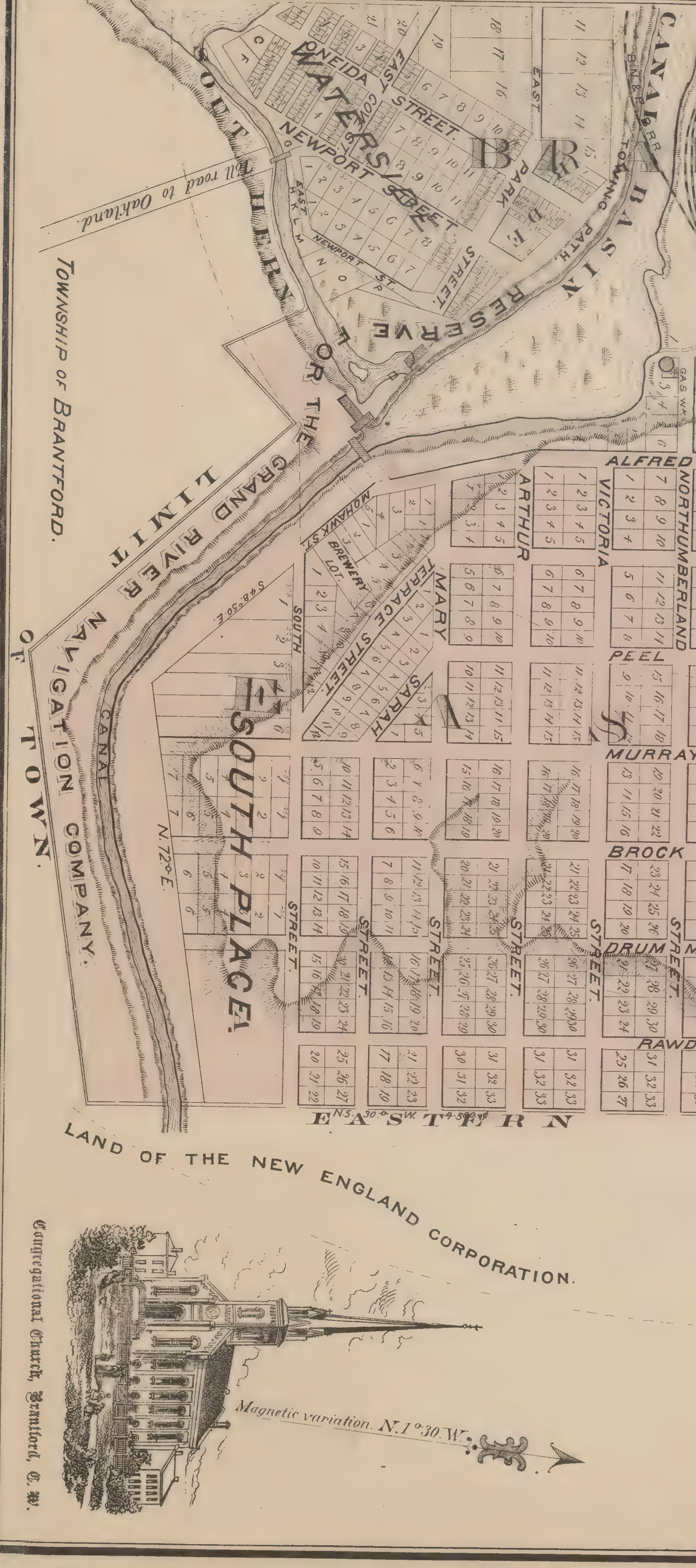
W.E. WILKINS
MANUFACTURER OF
STONEWARE
EVERY DESCRIPTION
FIRE & COPPER BRICKS.

TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD.

THERN LIMIT

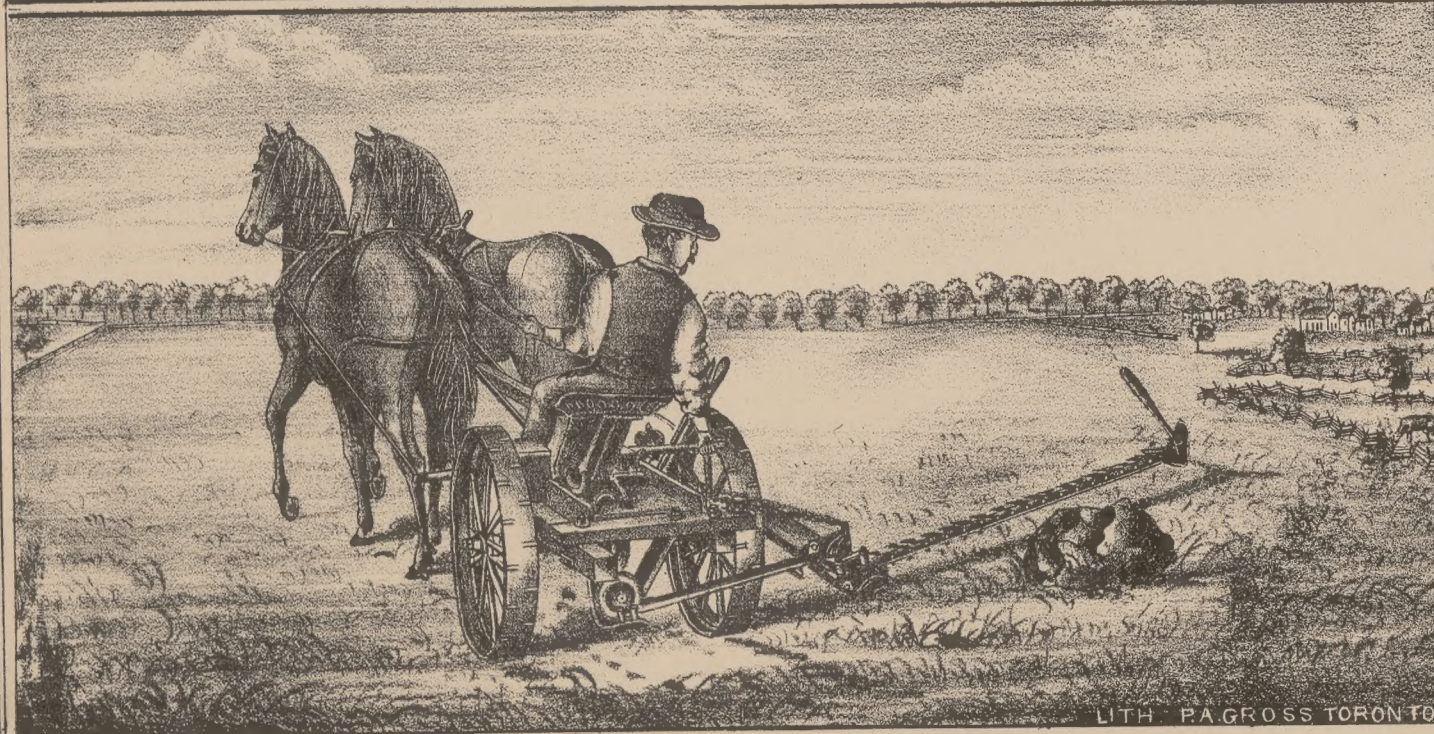
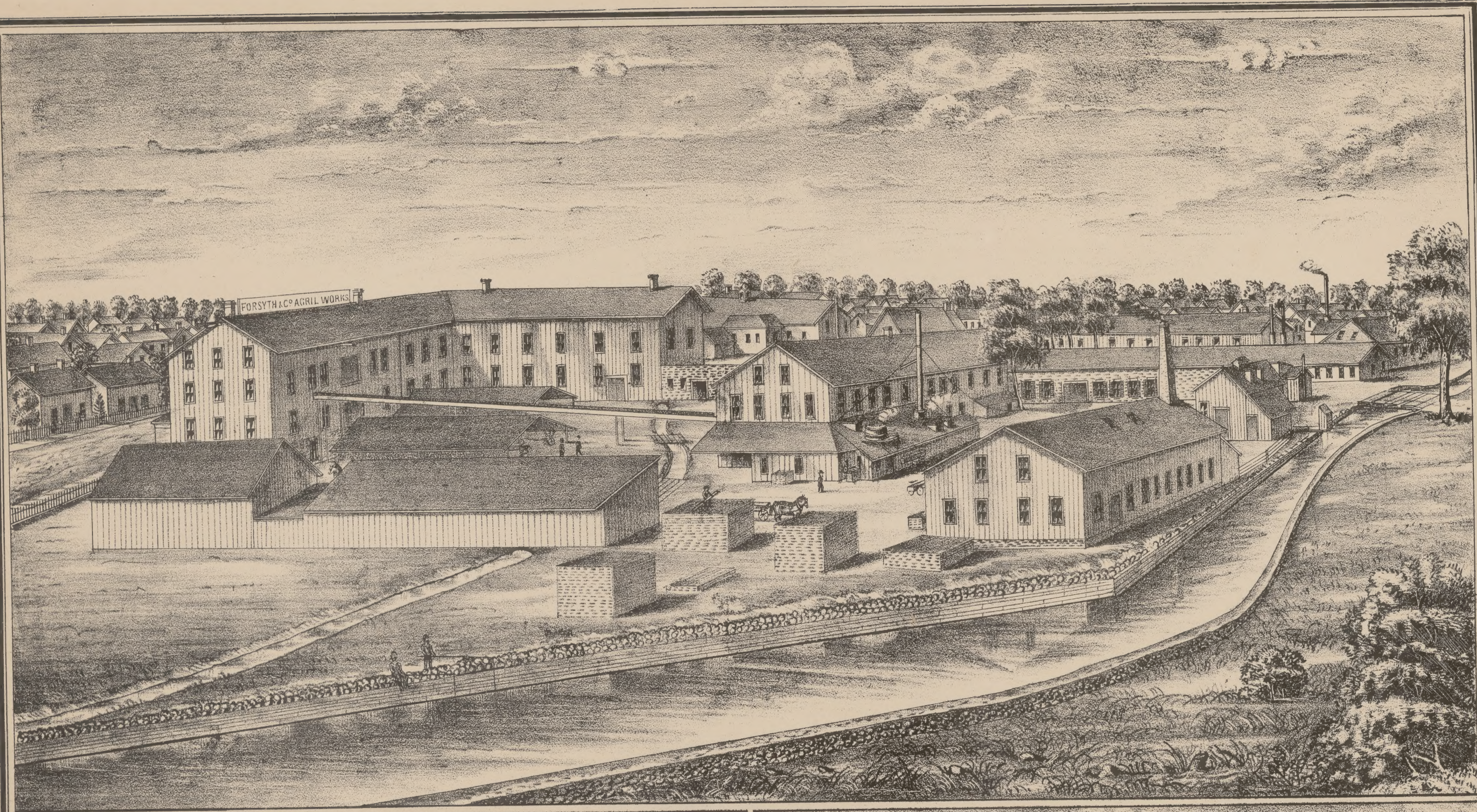
Allowance for road in front of the 3rd Concession of the Township of Brantford.
S 84.30 W. 82.28 OF

TOWN.

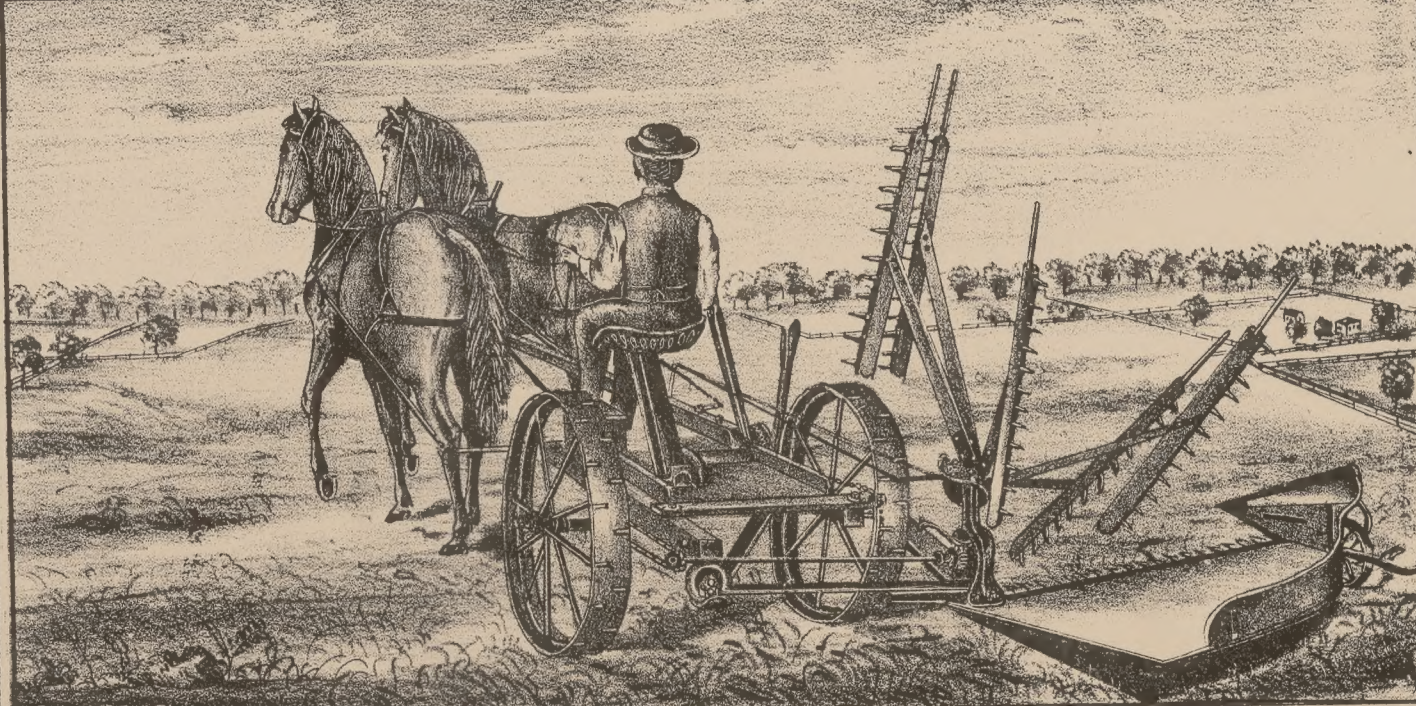


Congregational Church, Brantford, O. W.

Magnetic variation, N. 1° 30' W.



MOWER WITH FORSYTH'S LIFTER. PASSING OBSTRUCTION.



REAPER WITH FORSYTH'S JOHNSON SELF RAKE.

FORSYTHS & CO'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS. DUNDAS, ONT.



COUNCIL HOUSE OF THE SIX NATION INDIANS.
6 CONCESSION T^R OF TUSCARORA COUNTY OF BRANT, ONTARIO.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.
BRANTFORD. ONTARIO.

PARIS AND BRANTFORD ROAD.
 BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON BRANCH OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
 Ground now used S38° 20' E, for a Road.

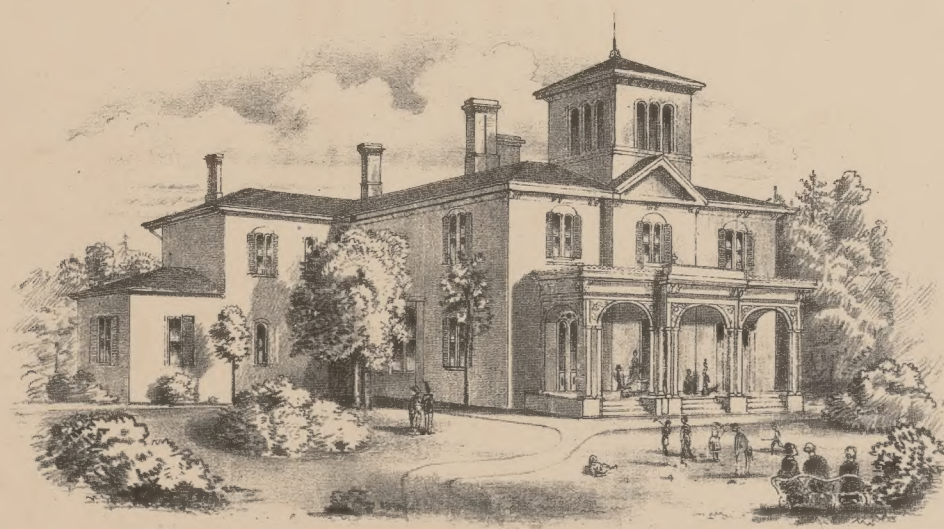


ELEVATION.



ELEVATION.

S. J. Jones.



MANSION HOUSE.

SCALE 1 inch.



Plan
 OF
 CEDAR GLEN,
 ONE MILE FROM
 BRANTFORD,
 AND OF
 HAMPTON PARK,
 PART OF CEDAR GLEN ESTATE
 AS LAID OUT INTO
 Villa Lots.